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JORDAN SUBSCRIPTION

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Savimbi Recounts Pretoria Aid

Arms and Transport Helped Rebels Counter '85 Offensive

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

LIKUA, Angola — Jonas Savimbi, the guerrilla leader, now acknowledges that he seriously miscalculated last year when he predicted that the Angolan government's dry-season offensive would hit in the eastern panhandle.

The fighting was indeed fierce there in August and into September of last year. Soviet-made T-62 tanks were ripping apart Mr. Savimbi's lightly armed battalions. But during the battle, the guerrilla leader got word that the government had opened up a second, larger front in the south.

In a matter of hours, it became apparent to Mr. Savimbi that he was the victim of a feint that had left his strongest assault forces 350 miles (565 kilometers) out of position.

It would take more than a week to move reinforcements south by truck. So Mr. Savimbi did the only thing he felt he could do: He called in the South African military.

At a bush-country hideaway near this large logistical base on the Luengue River, Mr. Savimbi explained publicly for the first time South Africa's deep involvement in countering last year's government offensive.

Were it not for South Africa's intervention, many military experts have said, the offensive might have succeeded in overrunning Mr. Savimbi's forces and effectively crushing his National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA.

The offensive became a battle for Mavinga, whose large airstrip would give the Angolan government the springboard it needed to deal a crushing blow to Mr. Savimbi: a southern air base from which to fly fighters and bombers against UNITA's largest fortresses at Likua and Jamba.

"When we understood the major thrust was at Mavinga, it was too late," Mr. Savimbi said. "So we had to ask the South Africans to take 2,000 troops in four days and four nights and put them here" outside Mavinga.

"Then we said, 'Give us mortars, ammo and cannons of every quality,' and they gave it," he added.

To fly in those reinforcements, the South African Air Force put its American-made C-130 Hercules transports at risk, Mr. Savimbi said. The South African pilots flew more than 1,000 miles round-trip through Angolan airspace to complete the airlift.

Mr. Savimbi denied allegations by Luanda that South African infantry units and jet fighters carried out support missions for UNITA during the Angolan government's offensive last year.

"The South Africans are — how can I put it? — committed, you can say so," Mr. Savimbi said. "But the South Africans have their own problems and we think they will place their priorities on their own situation at home first, second in Namibia and third in Angola."

"If they are not against the wall," he added, "I think they will do all they can to continue to support UNITA.

"I have no doubt in my mind that the South Africans see that if UNITA is crippled — or let us take the extreme, wiped out — it will have a very negative impact on southern Africa."

South Africa has always claimed a stake in the Angolan civil war because it sees itself as the regional bulwark against spreading Soviet influence in southern Africa. It also would like to undermine Angola's support for black nationalists who are seeking independence for Namibia and the overthrow of Pretoria's white rule.

Should this year's offensive put Mr. Savimbi's back to the wall, the rebel leader said, he does not believe he can count on South Africa's airlift capability again, or any other form of air support.

He said South Africa now sees that Angolan government forces have "improved tremendously their ability of detecting the planes and interfering with them."

Mr. Savimbi said his intelligence showed that Soviet and Cuban technicians had helped the Luanda government set up a radar network and SAM missile sites in strategic locations across the southern and

See ANGOLA, Page 5

Patrick E. Tyler/The Washington Post

Jonas Savimbi's top aides at a weapons depot in Angola. In fatigues is Altino Sapalala, the logistical commander.

The Associated Press

Small Plane Crashes in Central Mexico City

A six-seater Cessna plane crashed Friday on an intersection in Mexico City, grazing a building, plowing through six cars and bursting into flames. Officials said 20 persons were injured, including the pilot and three passengers, but no deaths were reported. The plane, which belonged to an air taxi company, was approaching the city's airport on its way from the Pacific resort of Puerta Vallarta.

Israel and Soviet To Hold Talks in Western Europe

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Israeli and Soviet diplomats are to hold talks in a West European capital in the "very near future" at Moscow's initiative, Israeli officials said Friday.

The talks, ostensibly limited to consular affairs, were the subject of a meeting between Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir on Friday to set guidelines for the contacts, the officials said.

The Soviet Union, together with other East bloc countries except Romania, broke diplomatic relations with Israel during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Discreet contacts have been held periodically since. Western diplomats in Israel said that some sort of dialogue had been in the offing for a long time but it would be wrong to expect any sharp changes.

Sources close to Mr. Peres said Soviet officials were interested in a Middle East peace conference and knew it could not take place without some dialogue with Israel.

Israel and the United States have said Moscow would have to resume ties with the Jewish state if it wished to participate in a peace conference.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman cautioned that political matters were not scheduled for the forthcoming Soviet-Israeli meeting, due to be attended by middle-level diplomats specializing in consular matters.

The spokesman refused to say which subjects would be discussed but gave as an example the status of property holdings of the Soviet-supported part of the Russian Orthodox Church.

The church maintains an office in central Jerusalem to administer its considerable properties. It is headed by a Russian cleric with a Soviet diplomatic passport and groups of nuns regularly visit from the Soviet Union for long periods in church monasteries.

The Israeli spokesman said Israel would itself bring up unspecified topics at the talks and diplomats said the emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union would surely head the Israeli agenda.

Only 93 Soviet Jews arrived in Israel in the first six months of the year, the lowest recent figure.

The novelty of the forthcoming meeting is that it will involve teams of specialists with a specific agenda rather than high-level diplomats meeting individually to sound one another out, the Israeli spokesman said.

Mr. Peres briefly met the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, at a United Nations reception in October. A planned working meeting with Mr. Shamir never took place.

Israel and Poland last autumn agreed to reopen low-level diplomatic missions but the agreement has yet to be implemented.

Subsidies on Grain Cleared By Reagan

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, overriding objections from the Pentagon, the State Department and the Australian government, on Friday authorized the subsidized sales of American grain to the Soviet Union.

Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng said that the administration's decision applied only to the current U.S.-Soviet grain agreement and did not authorize an attempt to win a larger share of the Soviet market.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Mr. Reagan had decided "to allow grain to be sold to the Soviet Union at current world market prices in sufficient quantities to fulfill the terms of the U.S.-Soviet long-term grain agreement."

Mr. Speakes said that "the unfulfilled portion of the contract calls for the Soviets to purchase 4 million metric tons of U.S. wheat by Sept. 30, 1986."

The White House deputy press secretary, Albert R. Brashear, said the announcement meant that Mr. Reagan had authorized subsidized grain sales under the 1985 farm bill.

The subsidies will be applied "to make our grain meet world market prices," Mr. Brashear said.

Members of Congress from farm states had urged the administration to approve the subsidized sales as a way of boosting U.S. farm exports.

However, Secretary of State George P. Shultz recently described the proposal as ridiculous and said it would violate agreements with U.S. allies and "subsidize the Soviet Union."

Mr. Shultz, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and other foreign policy officials were said to have registered strong opposition to the idea at a meeting with Mr. Reagan on Monday.

Australia has protested subsidized U.S. sales in the Soviet Union or China, its traditional markets.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke warned that a subsidized sale of U.S. wheat to the Soviet Union would call into question the defense relationship between Washington and Canberra and prevent Australia from opposing Soviet initiatives in the South Pacific.

Gemayel Calls on Assad to Join Him In Breaking Deadlock in Lebanon

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — President Amin Gemayel urged President Hafez al-Assad of Syria on Friday to work for peace in Lebanon.

In a speech marking Army Day at the Feyadiyeh military academy in East Beirut, he urged parliament and his ministers to thrash out reforms with him to end months of political deadlock and isolation.

Mr. Gemayel, a Maronite Catholic, vowed to remain loyal to his oath of office, indicating that he does not plan to step down. He suggested that the Moslem ministers boycotting his cabinet were shirking their duty.

In the Christian suburb of Dora, an explosive charge planted under a car Friday killed one soldier and wounded 27 persons in the third blast in Beirut this week.

Two other car bombs in Christian East Beirut and the mainly Moslem Barbir sector on Monday and Tuesday left 55 dead and more than 300 people seriously wounded.

The explosions raised doubts about the effectiveness of a Syrian-supported security plan, obviously challenged by the perpetrators at least in West Beirut, where Syrian troops and security men were deployed July 4.

Mr. Gemayel's first major speech this year apparently was aimed at breaking the impasse after seven months of estrangement from Moslem members of his government, including Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Moslem commanders in the Lebanese Army's military council, like their coreligionist ministers, did not attend the ceremony.

Moslem cabinet members have not attended ministerial council meetings since Jan. 15.

Mr. Gemayel's resistance to a Syrian-sponsored militia accord and a revolt by Christian militias and Gemayel loyalists against the Syrian-backed commander of the Lebanese forces, led to the collapse of the agreement in January.

The president urged that parliament convene to settle plans for political reconciliation and reforms. He said that committees and constitutional specialists could then proceed to amend the constitution and introduce equal representation between Moslems and Christians.

Reuters

Amin Gemayel speaking in East Beirut at the Army Day ceremony on Friday.

Mr. Gemayel stressed that all reforms must meet with the approval of a Lebanese consensus and, in a blatant reference to Syria, termed the aid of "brothers and friends in this mission as pressing and necessary."

■ Pope Pleads for Hostages

Karen DeYoung of The Washington Post reported from London:

The heads of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches have asked the captors of the remaining U.S. hostages in Lebanon to meet with Terry Waite, special envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury, "to explore further thoughts" on a resolution of the hostages' fate, Mr. Waite said Friday.

Confidential messages sent by the captors to Pope John Paul II and the archbishop, Robert Runcie, have been received "with sympathy and with understanding," Mr. Waite said.

He said he was waiting "anxiously" to hear from the captors, the extremist Islamic Jihad organization, to arrange a further meeting.

Mr. Waite held a news conference Friday to mark the departure from London of the Reverend Lawrence M. Jenco, the American Catholic priest who was freed last week after 19 months of captivity in Lebanon.

Four Americans, two Britons, three Frenchmen, an Irishman and a South Korean are still missing in Lebanon.

Mr. Waite stressed that his negotiations throughout have been with the captors of the Americans, but that he had appealed to the others "to at least make themselves known to me" and to begin talks.

He said he also had been authorized by the pope to speak for him on the hostage question.

Father Jenco, who carried identical messages from his former captors to the two Christian leaders, left for Washington with Mr. Waite on a U.S. Air Force jet.

In Washington on Friday, Father Jenco delivered a confidential message from his kidnappers to President Ronald Reagan, and appealed to his former captors to end the ordeal of other American hostages.

Rehnquist Accused in Vote Drive

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A former federal prosecutor Friday contradicted sworn testimony by William H. Rehnquist, telling senators he saw Justice Rehnquist participate in a 1962 campaign of "confrontation and intimidation" to discourage black and Hispanic voters.

James J. Brosnahan spoke at Justice Rehnquist's confirmation hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

William Rehnquist never signed deeds with discriminatory clauses, a review shows. Page 3.

President Ronald Reagan has nominated Mr. Rehnquist, now an associate justice, as 16th chief justice of the United States.

In another development, Mr. Reagan invoked executive privilege Thursday to deny Democrats on the Senate Judiciary Committee access to internal memos that Justice Rehnquist wrote when he was in the Nixon administration.

The Republican committee chairman, Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, rejected a request Friday by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, to consider issuing a subpoena for the memos.

Mr. Kennedy accused Mr. Reagan of "stonewalling," and Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, called it a "cover-up."

Mr. Brosnahan, who served as assistant U.S. attorney in Phoenix, Arizona, in the early 1960s, contradicted Mr. Rehnquist's testimony before the Senate in 1971 that he never challenged the qualifications of any voters in Phoenix and that he was merely trying to arbitrate disputes at polling places.

"This does not comport with my recollection of the events I witnessed in 1962 when Mr. Rehnquist did serve as a challenger," Mr. Brosnahan, now a lawyer in San Francisco, told the committee in a prepared statement.

Mr. Brosnahan, who was summoned to testify Friday by Senate opponents of Mr. Rehnquist's nomination, said he saw Mr. Rehnquist at a polling place in a predominantly black and Hispanic precinct in south Phoenix during the November 1962 elections.

"Because the challenges were so numerous," he said, "the line of voters in several precincts grew long, and some black and Hispanic voters were discouraged from joining or staying in the voters' line."

"It was my opinion in 1962 that the challenging effort was designed to reduce the number of black and Hispanic voters by confrontation and intimidation," Mr. Brosnahan added. He said Mr. Rehnquist was actively involved in the campaign.

In testimony at his confirmation

See JUSTICE, Page 2

U.S. Senate Panel Votes to Order Economic Sanctions Against Pretoria

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 15-2 Friday to order economic sanctions against South Africa to pressure the white minority government to grant full political rights to blacks.

The committee's action, after two days of debate, sent the bill to the Senate floor, where it will face an almost certain attempt to prevent passage by a marathon debate, or filibuster, led by Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina.

Mr. Helms, joined by Senator Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota, voted against the bill and warned that the sanctions could lead to the fall of South Africa to Communists.

President Ronald Reagan has opposed what he called "punitive economic sanctions" against South Africa. The bill was crafted by Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, to avoid any "extreme" penalties that would invite a presidential veto.

The proposed measure would:

- Restrict new investments in U.S. business operations in South Africa.
- Bar imports from corporations controlled by the Pretoria government.
- Deny use of the American banking system to the South African government and its industries.
- Ban landing rights for South African Airways in the United States.
- Indefinitely extend the sanctions Mr. Reagan ordered against Pretoria last year, including a prohibition on gold krugerrands and loans to the government.

■ Botha Issues a New Decree

Allister Sparks of The Washington Post reported from Johannesburg:

President Pieter W. Botha issued a new decree on Friday amending the state of emergency regulations, imposed June 12, to circumvent a ruling by the Supreme Court of Transvaal province that they were partially defective.

At the same time, his government announced that import licenses would be required for all goods entering the country from Zimbabwe. Observers saw that requirement as a warning that South Africa may retaliate against Zimbabwe, the most highly developed of its black neighbors, if international sanctions are applied.

In another development Friday, the South African Defense Force activated 16 miles (about 25 kilometers) of electrified fence on its border with Mozambique to stop refugees from the civil war in that country fleeing into South African territory. The border is 375 miles long but most of the refugees have

See SANCTIONS, Page 2

Barcelona Leads the Pack in Race for '92 Olympics

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

BARCELONA — Olga Oliver, an 18-year-old student at the University of Barcelona, was busy and could look up only briefly from the pile of envelopes she and several friends were opening at headquarters of the city's campaign to organize the 1992 Summer Olympic Games.

"We volunteered to work for a few hours each day for just one reason — to help our city win," Miss Oliver said before turning back to the envelopes. They contained applications from others seeking to help with the candidacy.

Although a host city for the Games will not be chosen until Oct. 17, Miss Oliver is one of 52,000 volunteers who have already signed up to help with the dozens of chores that go with staging the Olympics. The volunteers, who come from throughout Spain, are almost all aged 18 to 25.

"We learned from Los Angeles that getting volunteers is the first key step in getting operating costs down," said Pedro Palacios, director of press relations for the Barcelona organizing committee. "It is also a way of demonstrating truly popular support for the Games."

Mr. Palacios and other organizers in Barcelona repeatedly emphasized that Barcelona's bid is actively supported by King Juan Carlos I, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish business community and major countries in Latin America. "A worldwide consensus is needed to win," Mr. Palacios said.

Although Barcelona's candidacy contains some uncertainties, such as security measures, there is widespread agreement among observers that this bustling, highly industrialized city is the clear favorite to win.

The reasons include not only the official and volunteer support and the city's abundance of facilities and plans to build more, including a 70,000-seat stadium. Barcelona's most powerful weapon is what Mayor Pasqual Maragall terms "our emotional argument" — no Spanish municipality has been host to the Olympic Games since they were revived in 1896.

Barcelona and Madrid have been trying unsuccessfully to win the Games since the 1920s.

Barcelona lost to Paris for the 1924 Games largely because the powerful president of the International Olympic Committee, Baron Pierre de Coubertin of France, insisted that Paris should have the Games before his retirement a year later. In 1931 Barcelona lost to Berlin for the 1936 Games because of political uncertainties over the new Spanish republican government. The 1940 Games, for which Barcelona was a leading contender, were canceled because of World War II.

Finally, Barcelona and Madrid lost to Munich for the 1972 Games over what Spanish officials describe as municipal "bungling" involving the joint bid; too low-ranking a delegation was sent to make Spain's presentation.

"Now we firmly believe that sentiment will count with IOC members when they vote," Mayor Maragall said, "partly because of the widespread recognition here and abroad that we have been trying for more than 60 years."

"It is in the Olympic Charter that the Games and the Olympic spirit are supposed to be spread around

See BARCELONA, Page 5

Mayor Pasqual Maragall of Barcelona, right, going over the city's Olympic campaign with King Juan Carlos I.

The Spanish president of the Olympics panel is neutral on Barcelona's bid. Page 5.

Winning the Games
The Fight for a 1992 Summer Olympic City

Final installment of series

INSIDE

Teddy Wilson, an innovative jazz pianist whose music was both elegant and exciting, has died at 73. Page 2.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Bettino Craxi was sworn in as Italy's prime minister, ending a 35-day crisis. Page 2.

■ U.S. and Soviet experts ended their first talks on monitoring nuclear tests since Ronald Reagan took office. Page 3.

■ Iraq may lose the Gulf war against Iran, Western military analysts say. Page 6.

WEEKEND

■ How the great collaborators work together to make music and money. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. unemployment fell to 6.9 percent last month from 7.1 percent in June. Page 15.

The Legends That Cling to the Titanic Don't Always Hold Water

By Howard Abramson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The sinking of the Titanic 74 years ago was quickly etched into the consciousness of the Western world.

In a matter of days, schoolchildren were singing songs in honor of the lost ship and at least 1,500 of those aboard. Books offering lurid firsthand accounts of the disaster flooded the market.

As the facts about the Titanic faded, the legends grew.

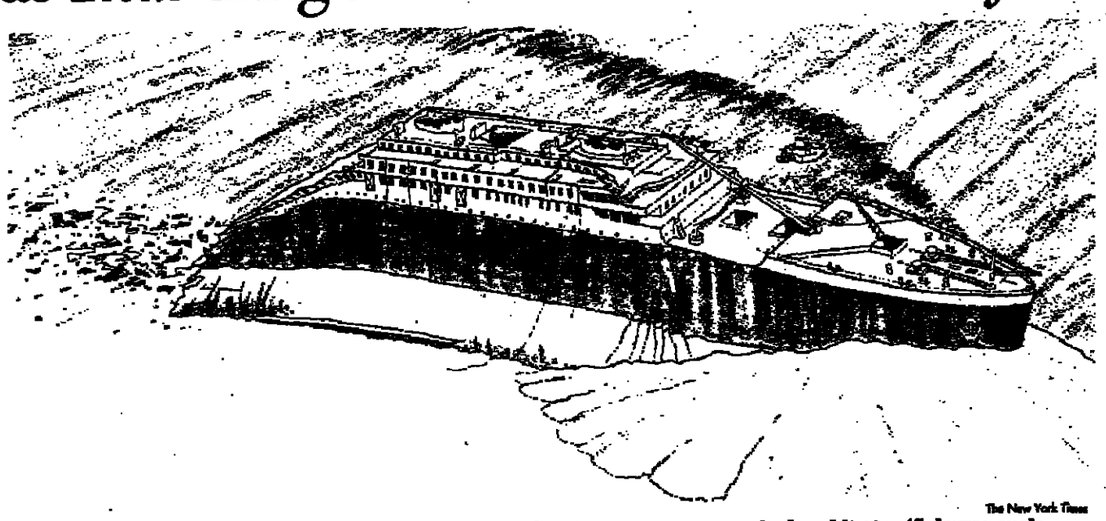
Probably the greatest myth concerns the ship's first-class passengers, who represented the cream of American and British society and industry.

Men were said to have politely stood by and helped women and children into the few lifeboats, many women were said to have chosen to remain with their husbands (three did), couples in evening clothes were described as dancing the night away as the ship's orchestra played song after song, culminating with "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The author of "Sinking of the Titanic and Great Sea Disasters," published in 1912, wrote: "In that hour, when cherished illusions of possible safety had all but vanished, manhood and womanhood aboard the Titanic rose to their sublimest heights."

But the facts do not support these tales.

A greater percentage of male passengers from first class survived the disaster than did children from what was politely called third class, but was more commonly known as steerage.



The New York Times

A drawing of the Titanic on the Atlantic floor, showing silt plowed up when the bow hit at a 45-degree angle.

The third-class passengers suffered an inordinate number of casualties, mainly because the crew locked them below deck until the end. Only the most resourceful and lucky managed to get on deck before the lifeboats were lowered.

Of 179 women known to have been in third class, 81 died, compared with 4 of 143 women in first class (including the three who chose to remain on board) and 15 of 93 women in second class.

Only 1 child of the 29 in first and second class was lost; 53 of 76 known to have been in steerage went down with the ship.

Much was made of the crew's abilities, and every account portrays Edward J. Smith, the Titanic's captain, as a hero. While many crew members did display bravery and competence, these traits were far from universal, and many members of the crew abandoned their posts.

That Captain Smith was not portrayed as the villain of the disaster, if not its cause, is testament to the strength of the Titanic legend. The story goes that after directing the ship's evacuation, the captain did the honorable thing: he went down with his ship, spurning offers of assistance from those in lifeboats.

The fact is, he was pushing what was then the largest movable man-made object on Earth at near top speed in the dark — in pre-radar and sonar days — despite repeated warnings by nearby ships that icebergs were in the area. The historical assumption is that he was pushing for a trans-Atlantic speed record and disregarded the warnings.

A year earlier, Captain Smith was blamed by a British naval court of inquiry for a collision involving the Titanic's slightly smaller sister ship, the RMS Olympic, which he commanded, and a British cruiser.

Historians have called the Titanic's sinking, on the ship's maiden voyage in 1912, the end of an era of ostentatious wealth. First-class passengers paid as much as $4,350 each for deluxe suites.

First-class fares today on the Queen Elizabeth II begin at less than $3,000. Despite 74 years of inflation, the highest single fare on the QE-2 is about $6,850.

The 190 families in the Titanic's first-class cabins were accompanied by 23 maids, 8 valets and uncounted nurses and governesses, as well as the hundreds of stewards and stewardesses among the crew of 860, catering to the passengers' every whim. To prevent social embarrassments, a separate lounge was operated for the servants.

It was a time when John Jacob Astor, who was returning from a trip to Egypt with his 19-year-old bride and who was said to have a fortune of $150 million, paid $800 for a lace jacket when the Titanic stopped in Queenstown, Ireland. The purchase was cited by Walter Lord in his 1955 account of the sinking, "A Night to Remember."

Others lost on the Titanic included Benjamin Guggenheim, a financier whose fortune was put at $95 million; Isidor Straus, a part-owner of R.H. Macy & Co. and Abraham & Straus, said to be worth $50 million; President William H. Taft's military aide, Major Archibald Butt; the builder of the Brooklyn Bridge; and the president of the Grand Trunk Railway.

The casualty total from the disaster is imprecise because there has never been agreement on the number of passengers who boarded, particularly those in steerage. Estimates range from 1,490 to 1,635. All accounts agree that there were 705 survivors.

Interest in the Titanic was revived last year with the discovery of the ship in the North Atlantic by researchers from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts. The team returned to the site this month to photograph the Titanic in detail.

WORLD BRIEFS

Riot Police, Students Clash in Seoul

SEOUL (UPI) — Riot police fired tear gas Friday to disperse about 1,000 student protesters demanding political reform and an end to U.S. pressure on Korea to open its markets to imports.

Some of the students retaliated by throwing rocks. There were no immediate reports of injuries or arrests in the 90-minute anti-government demonstration on the campus of Korea University.

The protesters, from nine Seoul universities, were particularly critical of a parliamentary committee formed this week to amend the constitution, saying it was seeking a compromise to keep "corrupt" politicians in power. The students, who burned a U.S. flag before the clash, accused Washington of applying economic pressure at the cost of Korean farmers.

Singapore Curbs Foreign Publications

SINGAPORE (AFP) — Parliament enacted legislation Friday to punish foreign periodicals that consistently report unfavorably on Singapore's official policies.

The new provisions of the Newspaper and Printing Presses Act seek to restrict the distribution of periodicals without actually banning them. Debate in Parliament made it clear that the intention was to curtail the advertising revenues of offending periodicals.

The number of copies allowed to be circulated in Singapore will be decided by officials in the Ministry of Communications and Information, which monitors local and foreign media reports. The law authorizes mail searches and body and baggage searches at entry points to Singapore, and it prohibits postal subscriptions to the designated periodicals.

U.S. House Offers Tax Plan to Senate

WASHINGTON (AP) — Democratic tax conferees from the House of Representatives proposed a plan to Senate negotiators Friday that would strictly limit taxpayer deductions for individual retirement accounts, consumer interest and medical expenses.

The House offer would increase rates for corporations, however, so that it would reduce by about eight million the number of couples and individuals who would face a tax increase next year, compared with the bill passed by the Senate and endorsed by President Ronald Reagan.

Key parts of the new offer were rejected in advance by several Senate negotiators, chiefly because of the higher business taxes. Even so, the Senate delegation is expected to accept some parts of the plan, thus keeping alive hopes of finishing a radical overhaul of the tax system within a few weeks.

Teddy Wilson, 73, Dies; Innovative Jazz Pianist

By Jerry Belcher
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Teddy Wilson, 73, the pianist whose disciplined passion demonstrated that jazz could be both elegant and exciting, died Thursday in New Britain, Connecticut.

He had been ill for some time following intestinal surgery. Although he spent most of his career as soloist or leader of his own small combos, Mr. Wilson probably will be best remembered for his four-year stint with the Benny Goodman Orchestra at the peak of the swing era of the 1930s.

He played first in the Goodman trio, with Goodman on clarinet and Gene Krupa on drums, and later with the full band. The trio was later expanded to quartet and sextet, and featured such other jazz stars as Lionel Hampton on the vibraphone and Charley Christian on guitar.

In joining Goodman, Mr. Wilson disproved the notion that the American public would not accept a black man playing with white musicians.

Goodman himself once said: "What I got out of playing with Teddy was something, in a jazz way, like what I got from playing Mozart in a string quartet."

Mr. Wilson was born in Austin, Texas, on Nov. 24, 1912, the second son of James and Pearl Wilson, both teachers at Samuel Houston College.

The family moved to Alabama six years later. Mr. Wilson learned piano in elementary school and played with a dance band in high school, where he also learned oboe, clarinet and violin.

In 1929 he began his professional career in Detroit as pianist with the Speed Webb band, moving on to Toledo and Chicago with the Milton Senior band.

In Chicago, he played with Louis Armstrong from 1931-33. At Benny Carter's urging, Mr. Wilson left Armstrong to perform with Carter's Chocolate Dandies and later the Willie Bryant Band in New York before joining Goodman.

In 1939 Mr. Wilson quit Goodman's band to form his own orchestra. Despite Mr. Wilson's crisp, sophisticated arrangements and the excellence of its players, the band lasted only a year.

Justin Moisescu, 76, Romanian Patriarch

VIENNA (Reuters) — The patriarch of Romania's Orthodox church, Justin Moisescu, 76, has died, the official Romanian news agency Agerpres said Thursday.

A deputy in the Grand National Assembly since 1961, he was elected head of the Orthodox church in 1977. Agerpres did not give the cause or date of death, but said the funeral would be held in the patriarchal cathedral in Bucharest on Sunday.

The agency did not mention a successor as head of the Orthodox church, to which about 70 percent of the 22 million Romanians belong.

Western diplomats say the Orthodox church has won more political freedom than the smaller Roman Catholic and Protestant churches by cooperating with the Communist authorities.

Stanley Ellin, 69, Writer of Mysteries

NEW YORK (AP) — Stanley Ellin, 69, the mystery writer whose books were turned into movies starring Orson Welles, Jean-Paul Belmondo, Alan Bates and John Barrymore Jr., died Thursday in Brooklyn.

Mr. Ellin's last novel, "Very Old Money," was published in 1985. Other works included "The Dark Fantastic," in 1983; "Stronghold," 1974; "Mirror, Mirror, on the Wall," 1972; "The Bind," 1970; and "The Valentine Estate," 1968. His "The Key to Nicholas Street," published in 1952, was made into the 1961 movie "Leda," starring Jean-Paul Belmondo. "Dreadful Summit," published in 1948, became the film "The Big Night" in 1951, with John Barrymore Jr.

■ *Other Deaths:*

Cardinal Carlo Confalonieri, 93, dean of the College of Cardinals, in Rome early Friday.

Eugene B. Casey, 82, a philanthropist who served the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration as farm policy adviser, Tuesday.

John N. Dalton, 55, who was governor of Virgina for a single term beginning in 1977 and was credited with strengthening the Republican Party in a state long dominated by Democrats, Wednesday of cancer.

Gordon W. Mills, 51, the agent and producer who discovered the singers Tom Jones and Engelbert Humperdinck and wrote Mr. Jones's trademark song, "It's Not Unusual," Tuesday in Los Angeles after a brief illness.

CHURCH SERVICES

PARIS SUBURBS
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bons-Raisins, Rueil-Malmaison. English speak., evangelical, all denominations. S.S. 9:45; Worship: 10:45. Other activities. Call Dr. B.C. Thomas, Pastor. (1) 47.49.15.29.

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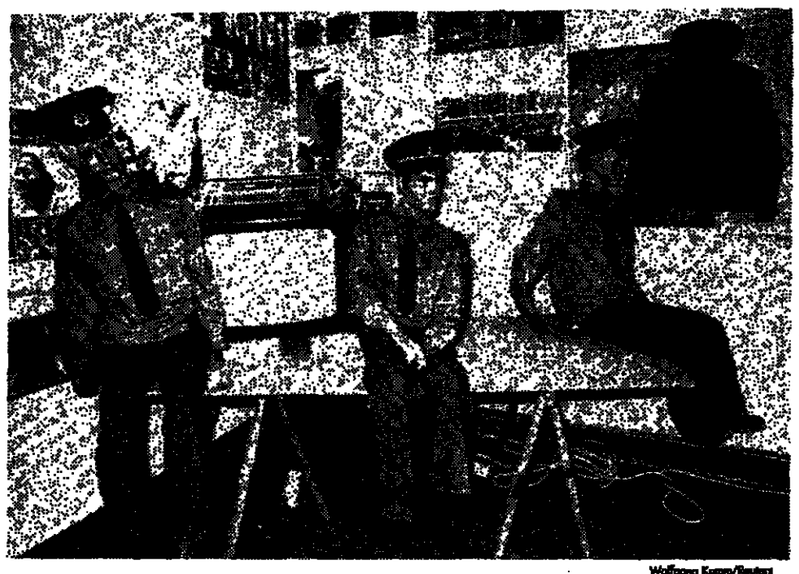


Wolfgang Kumm/Reuters

'ACCOMPLICES' IN BERLIN ESCAPE — An East Berlin taxi driver dressed these three tailors' dummies in Soviet uniforms and faked his way through a Berlin Wall checkpoint, he said Friday at a conference in West Berlin. The driver, Heinz Braun, 48, used a car repainted military green and wore a Soviet corporal's uniform in the escape.

JUSTICE: *Lawyer Says Rehnquist Intimidated Voters*

(Continued from Page 1)

hearings in 1971 to become an associate justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Rehnquist said that his role in a Republican "ballot security" project was to arbitrate disputes at polling places.

Mr. Brosnahan said he was summoned to the south Phoenix polling place to investigate complaints of illegal interference with balloting.

At the polling site, he said, "the complaints did involve Mr. Rehnquist's conduct."

The memos sought by committee Democrats and denied by Mr. Reagan were written by Justice Rehnquist while he was an assistant attorney general and legal adviser to John N. Mitchell, then attorney general, from 1969 to 1971.

Mr. Kennedy noted Thursday that this period was marked by such activities as army surveillance of anti-war dissidents, illegal domestic operations by the Central Intelligence Agency and the Huston plan, an initiative to step up government spying in the United States.

The department's legal counsel is often called upon for opinions, formal and informal, on the legality of administration policy.

Mr. Rehnquist's public defenses of Nixon administration policies on wiretapping, surveillance and mass arrests of anti-war protesters were a source of considerable controversy then.

The hearings Friday resumed with representatives from civil rights and women's groups voicing opposition to Justice Rehnquist.

Eleanor C. Smeal, president of the National Organization for Women, said her group found Justice Rehnquist's views "more than reactionary, we find them frightening." She added, "This is not the record of a person who is supporting women's rights."

Althea Simmons of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Justice Rehnquist's nomination has sent up "red flags in black America."

"He is opposed to civil rights," she said.

In earlier questioning, it was disclosed that two properties owned by Justice Rehnquist, in Vermont and Arizona, contained deed covenants restricting ownership on racial and ethnic grounds.

Justice Rehnquist said he was unaware of the restrictions in either deed until several days ago. He promised to take steps to have anti-Semitic language removed from the deed of his Vermont home.

Republicans are confident that the Judiciary Committee will approve Justice Rehnquist when it votes Aug. 14 on his nomination and that of a federal appeals court judge, Antonin Scalia, to be associate justice.

If the committee approves the Rehnquist nomination, it will go to the full Senate for a vote.

SANCTIONS: *Panel Backs Steps Against Pretoria*

(Continued from Page 1)

been crossing in a northern sector where the fence has been built.

A South African news agency reported that the voltage of the fence was "thought to be lethal."

Tens of thousands of refugees have been fleeing into the eastern regions of Transvaal province from the war in Mozambique. Rebels in Mozambique are fighting to overthrow the Marxist government of President Samora Machel. Maputo claims South Africa is supporting the rebels in violation of a nonaggression treaty between the two countries.

Mr. Botha's new decree will enable the administration to reimpose a wide range of restriction orders that became invalid as a result of the ruling by the Supreme Court of Transvaal province last Tuesday.

These include orders gagging 119 anti-apartheid organizations and the banning of many meetings.

However, the civil-rights lawyer who fought the case said he believed the regulations were still open to challenge on other grounds.

This indicated that a wide-ranging legal battle being waged in the courts against the regulations would continue. At least six major cases are currently being heard in various provincial divisions of the Supreme Court.

Several judgments have struck down important aspects of the emergency regulations. Judges have ruled some detentions illegal and ordered the prisoners released, and they have declared some censorship provisions invalid.

They have also ruled that detainees have a right to see their lawyers, which was prohibited by the regulations.

The judgment on Tuesday was the most important. It was ruled that only the minister of law and order or the commissioner of police could issue restriction orders under the emergency regulations. They could not, according to the ruling, delegate this authority to regional police chiefs.

The official Bureau for Information, the only authorized source of news about civil unrest under the emergency, reported another three deaths in South Africa since Thursday, all blacks killed by other blacks.

Former Leader Of Solidarity Freed in Amnesty

Washington Post Service

WARSAW — A leading Solidarity activist, Bogdan Lis, has been released from prison in the first major concession to the opposition under a new amnesty program.

Mr. Lis, a former leader of Solidarity in Gdansk, said he was freed Thursday without conditions, about six months before his two-year prison term was to expire. He was arrested in February 1985 on charges of attempting to organize a strike against price increases.

State news organizations made no mention of Mr. Lis's case Thursday night, but the television news reported that 41 persons charged with political crimes had been freed under the amnesty program approved by parliament and that 20 others had confessed to underground activities in exchange for immunity. The program has been in effect for 10 days.

The release, the first clemency for a Solidarity leader since Mr. Lis was freed from a previous jailing in late 1984, came amid signals that the authorities were seeking new political agreements with the political opposition and Roman Catholic church.

Anti-Rodent Drive in China

United Press International

BEIJING — More than 71 million rats have been killed this year in an anti-rodent drive in eastern Zhejiang Province, the official Xinhua press reported Thursday.

Craxi Forms New Italian Government

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

ROME — Italy's 45th post-World War II government was sworn in Friday with Bettino Craxi remaining as prime minister.

The formation of the new government, which will go before Parliament for a vote of confidence next week, ended a 35-day crisis that was generally regarded as one of the most bitter in the history of the Italian republic.

After the swearing-in ceremony at President Francesco Cossiga's offices in the Quirinale Palace, Mr. Craxi, a Socialist who has headed the government for a postwar record of nearly three years, was asked whether the crisis had proved a positive experience.

"It depends on your point of view," he said. "Important clarifications emerged from the crisis. We'll see about the rest."

Mr. Craxi's chief antagonist during the five weeks of political feuding, Ciriaco De Mita, the Christian Democrat leader, was less sanguine.

At a meeting of the party directorate, Mr. De Mita said, "an honest reading of the events leads us to recognize that probably we have all lost a bit."

"There has been, perhaps, a step backward for the political system," he added.

Political in-fighting over the makeup of Mr. Craxi's cabinet lasted until the eve of Friday's announcement that, in a reshuffle of portfolios, five ministries would change hands.

The cabinet reorganization, however, only represented some personnel changes. Through intense, often angry trading, Mr. Craxi was able to reconstitute the same five-party coalition he governed with for 34 months before resigning on June 27.

The crux of the crisis was a disagreement between Mr. Craxi and Mr. De Mita over whether the coalition parties should take turns presiding over the prime minister's office.

The new government was born through an agreement by which Mr. Craxi is allowed to remain as prime minister until March when he is to resign in favor of a Christian Democrat.

As the crisis evolved, the two party leaders came under increasing criticism for using a constitutional process to their own ends.

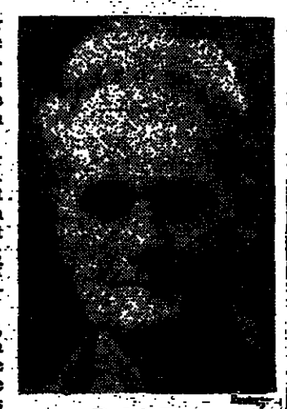
Leaders of Italy's second-largest party, the Communists, denounced the manner in which the crisis was resolved as an unconstitutional deal through which party leaders, rather than the president, determine when to change the prime minister.

Kohl Appeals to Allies to Free Hess

BONN (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl has appealed to the leaders of four countries allied during World War II to free Hitler's former deputy, Rudolf Hess, the lone inmate of Spandau Prison in West Berlin.

Mr. Kohl's spokesman, Friedhelm Ost, said Friday that Mr. Kohl had sent identical letters last month to President Ronald Reagan of the United States; the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev; President François Mitterrand of France, and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

"I believe," Mr. Kohl wrote, "that a pardon for Rudolf Hess is a dictate of humanity." He wrote that Hess was a sick man whose life was near its end. Hess, 92, was hospitalized for six days in July, suffering from circulatory problems. Unanimous approval by the four countries is needed for his release. He has spent nearly four decades of a life sentence in the prison. The Soviet Union has ruled out clemency for Hess.



Reuters

Rudolf Hess

3d Chess Encounter Ends in a Draw

LONDON (Reuters) — The third game of the world chess championship between Garri Kasparov and Anatoli Karpov ended in a draw Friday after 35 moves.

The game, the third draw in succession, was an uneventful affair with the challenger, Mr. Karpov, 35, who played white, enjoying what experts called a microscopic edge for much of the game.

Mr. Kasparov, 23, was called upon to make a few accurate moves in defense with the black pieces, but his opponent's initiative never reached threatening proportions. Chess experts said the result would put pressure on Mr. Karpov to show he could gain a real advantage with the white pieces.

Game 3
GRUNFELD-SLAV DEFENSE

White Karpov	Black Kasparov	White Karpov	Black Kasparov	White Karpov	Black Kasparov
1. d4	Nf6	13. Qd2	Nxe5	25. Bf1	Ke7
2. c4	g6	14. Bxe5	Bc6	26. Bd3	f5
3. Nf3	Bg7	15. Rfd1	Nd7	27. h4	h6
4. g3	c6	16. Bxg7	Kxg7	28. b3	g5
5. Bg2	d5	17. Rac1	Nf6	29. Ne2	Bd7
6. cd	cd	18. Qf4	Qb8	30. Rc5	b6
7. Nc3	0-0	19. Qxb8	Raxb8	31. Rc7	Rxc7
8. Ne5	c6	20. f3	Rfd8	32. Rxc7	Ra8
9. 0-0	Nfd7	21. Kf2	Rbc8	33. Ng1	Ne8
10. Nf3	Nc6	22. e3	Ne8	34. Rc1	Rc8
11. Bf4	Nf6	23. Rd2	Nd6	35. Rxc8	Drawn
12. Ne5	Bd7	24. Rdc2	Kf8		

U.S. Expands Drought Aid to Farmers

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. agriculture secretary, Richard E. Lyng, announced an expanded aid package for farmers in the Southeast on Friday, including increased subsidies and access to Middle Western grain.

Some of the benefits will be paid to qualified farmers in "generic certificates" that can be sold for cash or redeemed in the form of surplus commodities, including feed grains. Mr. Lyng said that to help make grain available to livestock, the Commodity Credit Corp. was moving grain from storage facilities in the Middle West to areas in the Southeast where storage is available.

For the Record

Advisers to President Ronald Reagan will recommend that he veto a $1.5-billion cut in foreign aid for the 1987 fiscal year if the cut, backed by the House Appropriations Committee, is approved by Congress, the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Friday. *(UPI)*

Two gunmen killed a Colombian Supreme Court justice as he drove to work on Thursday. The justice, Hernando Baquero Borda, had been threatened by drug traffickers angered by an extradition treaty with the United States. *(AP)*

A Spanish civil guardsman died from wounds suffered in a July 14 car bomb attack in Madrid, raising the death toll to 11, a hospital spokesman said Friday. The bombing was claimed by Basque extremists. *(AP)*

Amid Traffic Accidents, New Delhi Tries to Banish Sacred Cows

By Marc Prager
United Press International

NEW DELHI — Some of New Delhi's most venerated residents walk across traffic-clogged streets oblivious to speeding cars and buses, dine in city parks and forage for scraps of food in garbage bins.

Cows, which are worshipped by Hindus and protected from slaughter, have been an integral part of Indian society for centuries. But recently the animals have drawn the ire of city officials.

The New Delhi government is trying to get rid of thousands of stray cattle, water buffalo and oxen that have caused traffic accidents and health problems by taking up residence in the streets and parks of India's capital, which has a population of seven million people.

"Our object," said Vasu Dev Sharma, the city government's chief spokesman, "is to remove the cows from urban areas to newly developed colonies 3 to 6 miles [5 to 10 kilometers] outside Delhi."

There, he said, "modern amenities like water, electricity and provisions for milking will be provided."

The cattle problem becomes especially acute during the monsoon season in July and August, when heavy rains flood low-lying suburban areas and cow owners bring their herds into the city to graze.

Cars hit and injure cows virtually every day on Ring Road, a heavily used artery that cuts a circle through the sprawling city, according to Deep Chand Bandhu, who heads the New Delhi branch of the governing Congress (I) Party.

Other city officials complain that the cows, which are worshiped by Hindus as a mother goddess providing nourishment to the world, are destroying parks and eating freshly planted shrubs and trees.

They attribute the problem to cattle owners who bring their cows into the city and to dairies that are situated in urban areas. So far, New Delhi has fought a losing battle to take back the streets and parks from an estimated 50,000 cows.

Cattle owners, undeterred by heavy fines, allow their cows to graze in parks so they can save money on fodder. Devout Hindus also keep cows in their houses.

New Delhi's first line of defense against the cattle nuisance is a battalion of 100 cattle catchers. Last year, the catchers rounded up nearly 20,000 cattle and collected more than $100,000 in fines.

Some of the catchers have been on the job for more than 20 years. Injuries are frequent. In one incident in 1984, an angry cow jabbed a catcher with its horn, blinding him in one eye.

But the danger usually is posed by the irate cow owner rather than the animal, according to D.R. Ahuja, supervisor of the cattle catching department.

"First the animal will hit us and second the owner will hit us," Mr. Ahuja said. He pointed to his arms, legs and balding head to show where he had been injured in his 10 years as a catcher.

The captured cows are taken to cow pounds, Mr. Ahuja said. If they are not claimed by their owners within seven days, they are sent to a *gaushala*, where cows that have outlived their usefulness are pampered and fed.

Jugal Kishore, who works for the Delhi Pinjara Pole, a cow protection society founded in 1885, said most of the 286 cows at its gaushala had been abandoned.

"After milking it is uneconomical for people to keep the cows and they usher them out," Mr. Kishore said. "We give them shelter, food and whatever medical attention they need."

In Hinduism, the bovine and the divine are never far apart.

Hindus believe that all that comes out of the cow — milk, butter, curd, urine and dung — is sacred. One purification ritual calls for drinking a mixture of the five ingredients.

Communal riots have broken out from time to time in Indian cities over allegations that Moslems, who eat beef, had slaughtered cows.

Hindu fundamentalist groups have made the protection of cows a priority. The rightist Hindu Mahasabha wants to replace India's secular government with a religious one, a step that would benefit cows.

"Nobody will touch them, nobody will insult them and nobody will slaughter them," said S.S. Lodha, the group's secretary. "They will die a natural death."

Mr. Bandhu has promised to get the cows off New Delhi's streets by the end of the year. But if history is any guide, he faces an uphill battle.

All cows were sent out of the city 10 years ago during a state of emergency declared by Indira Gandhi, then the prime minister, but they returned two years later.

For the present, the cow is still king of the road.

U.S. Hiring Chief Backs Screening, Dismissal of Employees Using Drugs

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The chief of the U.S. government's central personnel agency is recommending major changes in federal law to require the dismissal of government employees who use illegal drugs, rather than offer treatment.

Constance Horner, director of the federal Office of Personnel Management, also is recommending that the government ask all job applicants whether they have used "marijuana, narcotics, hallucinogens or other dangerous or illegal drugs" at any time in the last five years.

The proposals, set forth in a confidential memorandum to Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, are part of a comprehensive anti-drug program that is being developed by the Reagan administration. Mr. Meese presides over the Domestic Policy Council, a cabinet-level advisory body that met Thursday to discuss drug proposals.

Administration officials said Mr. Meese welcomed Ms. Horner's proposals, but thought that they did not go far enough in combating drug abuse by federal employees.

Under Ms. Horner's proposals, officials said, a federal employee's use of drugs might be ascertained in several ways: through urinalysis, through direct observation of the employee by his supervisor, through an employee's "confession" or through conviction for a criminal offense.

If an employee voluntarily came forward for treatment and counseling, he would not be penalized and his problem would be kept confidential.

Ms. Horner recommended that her agency develop standards for drug screening of federal employees, through urinalysis and other means, but that the heads of government agencies would retain discretion over whether to order such tests.

Justice Department lawyers said the attorney general favored more widespread testing than most of his colleagues, and that disagreement over the issue was intense.

The current law states that "No person may be denied or deprived of federal civilian employment or a federal profession or other license or right solely on the ground of prior drug use."

The Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other intelligence agencies are exempt from this provision.

Ms. Horner's memorandum acknowledges that "there is no evidence of widespread illegal drug usage in the federal work force."

However, she said, federal workers face the same "problems of alcohol addiction that affect the general society." The government has counseling and rehabilitation programs for people who abuse alcohol.

The United States employs three million civilian federal workers, and the Office of Personnel Management received 786,500 job applications last year.

Mark D. Roth, general counsel of the American Federation of Government Employees, which represents more than 700,000 federal workers, said the proposals were "preposterous."

"It's a knee-jerk response," he said, "and it is so severe, so brutal, that it does not even sound serious.

"We don't condone the use of illegal drugs, and we want to work with the administration on effective rehabilitation and counseling programs," Mr. Roth said. "But a federal employee should not have to wear a badge of infamy just because he once used drugs."

In her memorandum to the attorney general, Ms. Horner said her proposals would "make current illegal drug use an absolute disqualifier for entry into federal employment and a basis for termination."

The government could offer treatment and counseling to employees after the first instance of illegal drug use, she said, but a second instance would result in "mandatory dismissal" from government employment.

Ms. Horner recommended that the president send Congress a bill that would include this language: "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an individual who uses illegal narcotics or drugs without a prescription may not be employed in the competitive service."

Under current law, a drug abuser may be classified as a handicapped person, and it would generally be illegal for the government to discriminate against such people if they could fulfill their job duties without posing "a direct threat to property or the safety of others."

In her memorandum, Ms. Horner proposed amending the law to eliminate this protection for drug abusers.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Not All Defectors Are Prize Catches

Last year, 639 refugees and 35 persons seeking political asylum came to the United States from the Soviet Union. Not all such persons are treated as prize catches by the U.S. intelligence community, The Washington Post reports. Many are left to refugee organizations. These, in most cases, offer only limited assistance in resettling and finding employment.

Murat Karimov, a former officer in the Soviet Army's Strategic Rocket Force, defected last year, taking five days to cross the Black Sea in a rubber boat to Turkey. After being debriefed by the Central Intelligence Agency he was given a place to stay for three months. The Tolstoy Foundation, which gets $560 from the federal government for every refugee it resettles, gave him rent for an additional month and $40 pocket money.

These days Mr. Karimov, 33, does not have a job, does not speak enough English to get by and has borrowed money from a friend to pay expenses. Similar cases appear to be more the rule than the exception. "You have to roll up your sleeves and work," says one defector.

Arkady N. Shevchenko, the former United Nations undersecretary-general who defected in 1978, says that most defectors need help "with various personal and psychological problems" and "if these problems are not solved, they may become serious considerations over the next decade or so on the part of those Soviets who may want to defect."

The Associated Press

PILE OF TROUBLE FOR FARMERS — Women help themselves from a pile of sweet corn in the parking lot of a grocery store in Omaha, Nebraska, on Friday. Farmers gave the corn away to protest low crop prices.

Short Takes

"Cruising" by car around town with the gang on Friday and Saturday nights, seeing and being seen, is a teen-age institution, as depicted in the 1973 film "American Graffiti." But in Newark, Delaware, population 27,000, the traffic jams got so bad that cruising has been banned. From 8 P.M. to 4 A.M. each day it is illegal to drive through a certain checkpoint, known only to the police, more than twice within two hours. Fines range up to $300 and jail terms up to 90 days.

New York's mammoth new Jacob K. Javits Convention Center, which covers four city blocks on the west side of midtown Manhattan, has done better than expected in its first three months, attracting 420,000 people to more than 40 shows with revenues totaling more than $5 million, according to a spokesman. With soaring business expected in the fall, revenues for the year are expected to exceed the $25 million estimated before the center opened. A deficit for this first truncated year is still likely, however. The operating budget is $31 million.

One hotel clerk who will never be suspicious or supercilious is the electronic check-in machine at the Fenwick Islander, a motel in Fenwick, Delaware. The Washington Post reports that the device is called Night Clerk. The customer inserts a major credit card into the machine and indicates the type of room and bed desired. The machine runs a quick credit check, then dispenses a room key and displays a personalized "thank you," using the name on the credit card.

Shorter Takes: The navy has followed the army in limiting smoking. One order to men and women who conduct basic training is not to smoke "in the presence of students, recruits and officer candidates." ☐ The number of black elected officials increased last year by 6.1 percent over 1984, according to the Joint Center for Political Studies in Washington, for a total of 6,424, still only 1.3 percent of the 490,000 elective offices in the country. ☐ How dry has it been during the five-month drought in the South? Not enough to dry up people's sense of humor. Bill Sartian, who farms near Ila, Georgia, joked: "Dry? Why, it's so dry that yesterday I saw a tick on a catfish."

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

U.S. Air Force Seeks $2.6 Billion to Recover From Space Accidents

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The air force says it will ask Congress for $2.6 billion to help recover from three space accidents that have left the Pentagon with no means of launching surveillance and weather satellites.

The money will be spent on building a larger fleet of unmanned rockets to put satellites into orbit and redesigning some satellites so they can be launched either by unmanned rocket or by the manned space shuttle, the secretary of the air force, Edward C. Aldridge Jr., said Thursday.

He also said the new air force rocket program would encourage the development of a vast commercial space-launching industry.

The air force plans to resume putting satellites into orbit early next year, when it hopes to again be able to launch a Titan rocket.

Mr. Aldridge said that it would take at least a decade to recover from the setbacks of the explosions of the space shuttle Challenger and the unmanned Titan and Delta rockets this year.

"We made a mistake deciding that the shuttle would be our exclusive space-launch system," Mr. Aldridge said at a Pentagon news conference on the military's five-year plan, "and we're paying the price now."

He said the air force had a backlog of 21 satellites awaiting the resumption of the shuttle launches, now scheduled for 1988. He said the backlog was expected to grow to about 30 by the time the shuttle program was fully restored in the early 1990s.

Mr. Aldridge said national security had not yet been compromised by the inability to launch new military satellites, but he said that "every day the problem gets more and more serious" as existing satellites continue to deteriorate.

He said talks had been held about possible launches of unclassified U.S. satellites by Arianespace, the European consortium led by France that has competed with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for commercial business for unmanned launches.

Mr. Aldridge said the talks had not led to agreement for putting any satellites into orbit.

The air force has also decided to shut down its new $3.3-billion space shuttle complex at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, placing it in "caretaker" status until 1992. This will delay some military programs, Mr. Aldridge said.

The proposals by the Defense Department to lessen dependence on the space shuttle include more than doubling the number of large Titan rockets, which are being designed to lift the same payload as the space shuttle.

The plan would increase the number of large Titans from 10 to 23. The first of these rockets would be available to fly in 1988.

Mr. Aldridge reiterated his support for replacing Challenger, which exploded after launch Jan. 28, killing its seven crew members.

He said the Defense Department had no intention of either "dominating nor abandoning the shuttle," but added that the Pentagon expected to command more than a third of the shuttle missions when the vehicle resumed operation.

Some of President Ronald Reagan's advisers have endorsed a plan to limit the shuttle to launching military and scientific payloads when flights resume in 1988.

White House officials said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan had not decided whether to build a replacement shuttle for the Challenger.

■ 3 Classes of Rockets Planned

The air force's plan for unmanned rockets includes three classes of vehicles, The New York Times reported from Washington.

Titan-2 rockets, converted from missiles equipped to launch nuclear warheads, can launch light payloads.

The heavy rocket, capable of lifting as much weight as the space shuttle can carry, has been known as the Titan-34D7, but the name has been changed to Titan-4 for simplicity's sake.

The third class of rocket is the medium-lift vehicle, or MLV. It could be a variant of the current Atlas, Titan-3, or Delta rocket.

Shuttle Firm Criticized On Safety

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Government investigators have alleged at a House committee hearing that Morton Thiokol Inc. and NASA have been lax over the past several years in correcting quality control and safety problems at the company's production facilities for shuttle rockets.

Officials of the General Accounting Office testified Thursday that investigators from their congressional agency, the air force and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration had found potentially serious inspection and management problems at the Utah facilities of Morton Thiokol.

The company made the booster rocket for the flight of the shuttle Challenger. The shuttle exploded Jan. 28, killing the seven crew members.

The problems, the witnesses said, included several fires and explosions over the past two years, failure to conduct quality-control inspections of rocket components and a "dismal" record of correcting deficiencies that had been pointed out.

A study conducted by the air force and Thiokol after the explosion found that three of seven mandatory government inspections of the critical seals in the booster rocket had not been carried out, the GAO officials said. The failure of such a seal led to the disaster.

"Neither Thiokol nor the government has been sufficiently aggressive in resolving significant and potentially serious quality control and safety problems," Milton Socolar, special assistant to the head of GAO, said at a hearing of the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Legislation and National Security. The GAO is the congressional investigating agency.

The accusations appeared to take officials of the space agency by surprise. James C. Fletcher, the administrator of NASA, said he could not comment in detail because he had not yet received the GAO findings.

Edward G. Dorsey Jr., vice president and general manager of Thiokol's space division, testified that while there were some problems that needed correcting, "We had recognized the problems and had made efforts to correct them."

He said the company had a better accident record than the aircraft industry or all industries in general.

He said the three missed O-ring inspections had to be viewed against the fact that about 5,000 mandatory inspections are performed on each rocket, and two subcontractors had already inspected the O-ring in question before it arrived at Thiokol.

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Bush Said to Tell Hussein Of Peres Shift

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

AQABA, Jordan — Vice President George Bush told King Hussein of Jordan on Friday that he believed that Prime Minister Shimon Peres had become more flexible in his approach to key issues in the Arab-Israeli conflict, diplomatic sources said.

Mr. Bush delivered a private message to Hussein from the Israeli prime minister, the sources said.

They said he cited the contents of the message as evidence that the Mr. Peres wanted to make progress soon in resolving some long-standing conflicts over the occupied West Bank and the plight of the Palestinians.

Mr. Bush told Hussein that Mr. Peres faced a "window of opportunity" in the months before he was scheduled to exchange posts with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir on Oct. 25, the sources said.

The U.S. vice president predicted that Mr. Shamir would remain supportive of any peace initiatives that Mr. Peres undertook before then, the sources reported.

Hussein, who spent several hours with Mr. Bush in informal conversations Friday at his summer palace at the port of Aqaba, rejected the vice president's call that he hold direct talks with Mr. Peres himself.

Mr. Bush earlier this week called such talks the "next logical step" in the peace process.

According to the sources, Hussein noted his recent overtures to Syria and said he was "unwilling to put that progress at risk" by holding a direct meeting with the Israeli leader.

Jim Hollander/Reuters

Vice President George Bush, right, and King Hussein of Jordan pulling out of the palace harbor at Aqaba on Friday.

Hussein previously had called for an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations Security Council that would bring together all parties of the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO. The United States and Israel have rejected that proposal.

While Hussein rejected the idea of a direct meeting with Mr. Peres, the sources said, he expressed guarded interest in some of the other ideas communicated by the Israeli leader about the West Bank and the Palestinians. The sources refused to be more specific.

Earlier Friday, while surveying the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights from a Jordanian observation post at Um Qais, Mr. Bush criticized Congress for blocking the administration's proposed $1.5-billion arms sale to Jordan.

Congress "was wrong" and "the administration was right in our position," Mr. Bush said after meeting with Jordanian military officials.

The administration indefinitely postponed the sale after being warned that the proposal faced certain defeat in the Republican-controlled Senate.

U.S., Soviet End Round Of Talks on Nuclear Tests

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

GENEVA — U.S. and Soviet experts have ended the first superpower talks on monitoring nuclear tests since President Ronald Reagan took office. They issued a joint statement Friday saying the conversations would resume in early September.

"Extensive discussions have been held, and a detailed exchange of views has taken place," the three-paragraph statement said. "Both sides expect to meet again in Geneva in early September, after a recess announced on Aug. 1, to allow further study of the issues that had been discussed."

The plans to continue the talks and the issuing of a joint statement were viewed as positive signs. But there was no immediate indication of whether the two sides had narrowed their differences over how to approach testing issues or had only outlined their conflicting positions.

In Washington, sources in the Reagan administration said they were pleased with the initial discussions, particularly with apparent Soviet interest in U.S. proposals for on-site monitoring of nuclear tests.

Officials had expected the talks to last one more week, but they said both sides wanted to study what the other had to say.

"The Soviets have been looking more closely at on-site monitoring for some time, after becoming convinced Reagan will not halt testing," a former U.S. arms control official said Thursday.

The United States has pressed the Soviet Union to accept improved methods for monitoring nuclear tests. It has said that acceptance of some on-site monitoring could pave the way for ratification of the 1974 Threshold Treaty, which limits both sides to underground explosions of a maximum of 150 kilotons, equivalent to 150,000 tons of TNT.

The Soviet Union wants instead to resume negotiations, broken off in November 1980, on a comprehensive treaty to ban all nuclear tests.

The Reagan administration had refused until now to hold talks on a comprehensive ban. It maintains that testing must continue as long as the United States needs nuclear weapons to deter Soviet forces.

Mr. Reagan has repeatedly countered the moratorium on testing declared by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, with an invitation for Moscow to send observers to a U.S. test and to discuss new means of monitoring to assure compliance with the Threshold Treaty.

After rejecting such proposals by Mr. Reagan, Mr. Gorbachev shifted his position in June and expressed willingness to discuss testing issues.

The joint statement said the talks covered "the entire scope of issues related to nuclear testing."

The discussions began July 25. The U.S. diplomatic mission declined to comment on how many times the two sides had met.

The testing issue has attracted more attention over the past year, in part because Mr. Gorbachev declared a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions on Aug. 6, 1985, the 40th anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima.

That moratorium is scheduled to expire Wednesday. The Soviet Union has not said whether it will be extended.

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Rehnquist Never Signed Deeds With Discriminatory Clauses, Papers Show

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Officials in Arizona and Vermont say that Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist had never been required to sign the deeds to his properties in those states that contained covenants forbidding the sale of the properties to Jews and nonwhites.

Mr. Rehnquist's signature does not appear on the restrictive part of the deed in Maricopa County, Arizona, where he purchased a house in 1961, nor on the deed for a summer house he bought in Greensboro, Vermont, in 1974, according to a review of both documents.

Deed covenants reflect a widespread practice in American real estate: the effort to control the future uses of property, or to protect it against a presumed misuse, by setting down restrictions.

The restrictions come in the form of covenants, or promises, written into deeds and other instruments. They call for the owner to perform or not to perform certain acts, to use the property a certain way, or to prevent its use in other ways.

The Supreme Court ruled in 1948 that covenants that impose racial or religious restrictions on resales could not be enforced. The ruling made them useless as a means of controlling future occupancy on the basis of race or religion.

Mr. Rehnquist testified Wednesday before the Senate Judiciary Committee that he was unaware of the restrictive clause in his deed on the property until a couple of days ago. He told the panel he would act quickly to get rid of the covenants.

Attorney General Jeffrey L. Amestoy of Vermont said that even though the covenants were illegal, Mr. Rehnquist would probably have to go to court to remove the language in the deed.

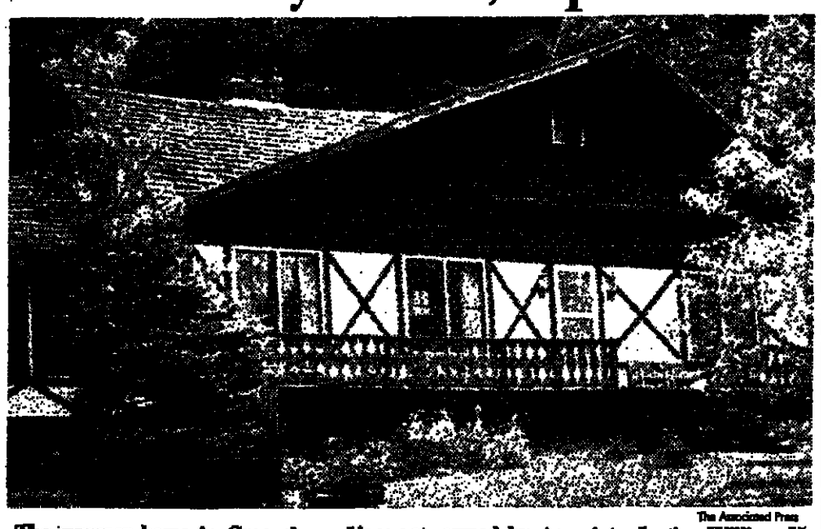
The restriction on the Vermont property prohibits the lease or sale of the property to "members of the Hebrew race." It was written in 1933 by a developer in northeast Vermont, according to David B. Smith, owner of a lodge next door to the Rehnquists' summer house.

The discriminatory language appears on the first page of the single-spaced document in the middle of a long paragraph filled with unrelated language regarding sewers and the construction of a mailbox.

The property purchased by Mr. Rehnquist in central Phoenix contains a restrictive covenant dating from Jan. 21, 1929, barring sale to "any person not of the white or Caucasian race."

Max M. Klass, a Democrat and former mayor of Glendale, Arizona, said that restrictive covenants were "very common" in Arizona in the late 1920s.

Mr. Rehnquist sold the property in 1969, and the main deed, which he signed, does not include the covenants. They are contained in a separate document he did not sign.



The Associated Press

The summer home in Greensboro, Vermont, owned by Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist. The 1933 deed prohibits its sale or leasing to a "member of the Hebrew race."

International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Closer to Sanctions

The failure of Sir Geoffrey Howe's mission to South Africa has changed the sanctions debate. Whether one likes it or not, it is now clear that major Western countries will impose some new sanctions. The question is what form these sanctions will take and when they will start. Political pressures have become so intense that even Britain and the United States, the two governments most strongly opposed to sanctions, are finding it difficult to resist the trend.

In London, the leaders of seven Commonwealth nations will take up the issue Sunday. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, hoping to gain time, obtained cabinet approval Thursday for a last strong stand against immediate action. But Commonwealth feeling is running high, and she will be isolated.

The seven leaders will discuss the report made by a group of prominent Commonwealth mediators who concluded, after several visits to South Africa, that the Pretoria government is not interested in negotiating with black leaders but is seeking a showdown by force. President Pieter W. Botha's brusque dismissal of Sir Geoffrey has strengthened this impression.

The British government, despite Mrs. Thatcher's intensely personal campaign against sanctions, is reported to be making contingency plans, for the first time, to accept limited new sanctions if necessary to prevent a breakup of the Commonwealth. There is talk of an emergency summit meeting of all 49 member countries of the Commonwealth this fall.

Mrs. Thatcher is also under pressure in the European Community, whose members are due to make a new appraisal of the need for sanctions in light of Sir Geoffrey's findings. At a meeting in June community members delayed a decision on any action, deferring to Mrs. Thatcher's wishes. The next meeting on the subject is scheduled for September, but it may be brought forward.

In the United States, President Reagan is being outflanked by the Republican-dominated Senate, which is moving toward adoption of a sanctions resolution that is expected to have enough bipartisan support to override a presidential veto. A vote is expected early next week.

The Foreign Relations Committee, led by Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana, has decided against a full embargo and is seeking to identify measures that would put pressure on South Africa's white business community while limiting the damage done to blacks. Travel restrictions, a freeze on South African bank accounts in the United States and a ban on such imports as steel and aluminum are under discussion, as is a provision for further sanctions within a year if there is no change in the apartheid system. The committee's concept of modulated sanctions is the one most likely to be adopted by the international community.

The process of coordination will take months. The Commonwealth, the European Community, the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate each has its own list of proposed sanctions. British and Japanese officials have started consultations, in keeping with the British government's conviction that whatever measures are adopted must have the backing of all of South Africa's major trading partners. That Britain should be entering such consultations, despite Mrs. Thatcher's opposition to sanctions, is a sign of the way the wind is blowing.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

To America, Via China

Predictably and intelligently, Mikhail Gorbachev has in effect begun his long journey to Washington in distant Vladivostok, "but a step from the People's Republic of China." Approaching another meeting with President Reagan, he invites the Chinese to repair relations with the Soviet Union and to look toward a "radical reduction" of the costly armies that guard their frontier. If he cannot yet play a Chinese card he does not possess, Mr. Gorbachev wants at least to reshuffle the deck and deal himself a stronger hand.

One speech does not make a new policy. Much bad blood, and some real blood, has been spilled by Russians and Chinese since they began contesting ill-marked boundaries and ruthlessly competing for influence the world over. Real grievances, combined with historic and even racist passions, will long leave the Russians nervous about these billion neighbors. But Mr. Gorbachev has now shown that he understands the high cost of China's enmity.

He has powerful reasons to moderate a 20-year confrontation and a debilitating, two-front cold war. Though the danger of violence along the China border has receded, the Chinese-Soviet conflict works to America's advantage and strains Soviet military planning and budgets. Indeed, Mr. Gorbachev can better serve his domestic priorities — finding money for development and enlarging the work force — by force reductions in the Far East than even by dramatic arms control with the West.

China and the Soviet Union both need economic growth, Mr. Gorbachev observes, offering cooperative cross-border projects and negotiations for a gradual, mutual military stand-down. The troops arrayed along the frontier (totaling at least 600,000 soldiers on the Soviet side, or a third of all Soviet forces), he said, go far beyond "reasonable sufficiency." In the same speech, Mr. Gorbachev tried to make much of his withdrawing six regiments from Afghanistan and of his search for a political settlement there. That, too, seemed aimed mainly at China, which insists on a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan as a precondition for better relations.

And to relieve another irritant, Mr. Gorbachev said he was now studying withdrawal of a "substantial" proportion of Soviet troops from Mongolia.

How the Chinese will respond is not predictable. They have tended to be the aggressors in the feud, complaining of insufficient Soviet support and of Moscow's obvious interest in a global balance dominated by the two superpowers. But the pragmatic leaders now in command in Beijing may well conclude that they would benefit from some Soviet-American competition for their favor.

If so, Americans had best prepare for a more complicated triangular relationship. It is highly unlikely that Moscow and Beijing will soon again be military allies, but Mr. Gorbachev may now be strong enough to negotiate a relaxation that promises big fiscal dividends. Reinvested on the Western front, those resources could give the Russians more staying power in the arms race and the bargaining to contain it. Reinvested in his civilian economy, they would greatly add to his stature and make his economic ambitions more credible.

Though challenging on one level, Mr. Gorbachev's bid to China should also be reassuring to Americans. Whatever his power to modernize the Soviet Union, he is aiming at the main sources of its distress. If he wants smaller armies and conditions that permit their reduction, he should be given every opportunity to prove it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Chip Agreement

The rancorous quarrel over semiconductor chips reached much deeper than most trade disputes. These chips are central to computers and telecommunications, technologies crucial to the economic future of Japan and the United States. The Japanese producers are large integrated industrial companies that have clearly been using profits from their other businesses to subsidize the sale of chips at low prices to win customers. Selling a product below cost is known as dumping, and in the United States it is illegal. The U.S. government had formally found some Japanese companies guilty of dumping chips, and could have imposed large penalties on their shipments to the United States. Instead, and more usefully, it suspended the penalties as part of a broad agreement announced Thursday.

Both governments will monitor the prices at which Japanese companies sell their chips not only in the United States but throughout the world. The U.S. Commerce Department will give the Japanese companies its estimates of the fair market value of their products. If they sell below those figures, the burden effectively shifts to those companies to show that they are not dumping. If there are violations, the Commerce Department can break off the agreement and can immediately impose penalties.

Responding to another longstanding U.S. grievance, the Japanese government has pledged to take an active part in increasing purchases of American chips by Japanese industry. The agreement sets no specific quota. But the Japanese promise at least holds out a prospect of a better reception for American exporters.

This agreement is not going to be easy to administer. Calculating costs of production is never simple. As for American access to Japanese markets, that will depend not only on the Japanese government but on the American producers and whether they are prepared to meet the extremely high standards of quality control and customer service that prevail there. But it would have been intolerable to allow Japanese companies to dominate the chip industry through tactics condemned by American law.

The greatest achievement of this agreement is that it extends the new rules worldwide to markets in other countries far beyond the reach of American law. With that, it promises to remove a genuinely dangerous point of friction between the United States and Japan. The negotiators on both sides have served their countries well.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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OPINION

Radicalized Youth: The Gun at Botha's Head

By John B. Oakes

NEW YORK — Fifteen-year-old Bathandwa wrote:

"The situation in our township is so disgusting that you sometimes ask yourself a question which has got no answer and that is, 'Why did God create a human being?' . . . We are guarded by troops every day as if we are criminals. . . . These army troops pretend to be our friends. . . . They are enemies to me."

From 13-year-old Shoitto:

"What is going on in South Africa? . . . Many Africans are been killed and Boers care less about the killing of blacks. The SADF [South African Defense Force] has no other work but to kill and urust [arrest] Africans. But even if all this is happening we will find our freedom."

Says Bothale, age 12:

"Life . . . is like a sick butterfly. To many of us it is not worth living when it is like this."

These are the comments of black children from the townships, recently published in a collection called "Two Dogs and Freedom" by The Open School, a privately funded cultural resource center in Johannesburg.

More than 200 school-age children were killed by police action last year in the streets, or in their homes, or while in custody, mostly in connection with school boycotts, student protests and demonstrations against educational apartheid.

Of South Africa's black population of 20 million, more than half are under the age of 18, growing up in an unrelieved atmosphere of military violence, racial discrimination and political and economic repression.

"If he's an urbanized black between 18 and 25, then he's a Marxist and a militant," says a knowledgeable liberal white observer. If he has gone to school at all, the black child has a 70 percent chance of graduating as a functional illiterate, taught by teachers of whom 80 percent are underqualified, in a strictly segregated system of "Bantu education" designed to keep blacks in servile positions, and financed at a per capita rate one-seventh that for whites.

The steadily increasing radicalization of South Africa's black youth sends a message to the government of President Pieter W. Botha. If there is to be any constructive dialogue with black leadership for a peaceful and gradual transfer of power from white minority to black majority — a transfer that is ultimately inevitable — it had better begin now while there is still time to negotiate.

Mr. Botha's attention, however, is riveted not on negotiation with the jailed Nelson Mandela and the exiled Oliver Tambo, last of the moderates who can still command a united black African loyalty. It is focused instead on the challenge to his political power posed by the strengthening right wing of his Nationalist Party. This extremist Nazi-like group threatens to become the government's principal opposition.

By SKAUGE in Klassekampen (Oslo). CEW Syndicate.

Mr. Botha derives his political power from the Afrikaner farmer, the middle class, and especially from the bureaucracy. One-third of the economically active whites work for the state — in defense, in police and security services, in education, in the general functions of government.

"They don't want change," said a leading politician. "They form the backbone of Botha's strength. Especially in this period of economic recession, security is a major growth industry — just about the only one — and the far-right Afrikaner youngsters from the farms and small towns are particularly attracted to the security services.

"The stronger that arm of the government becomes, the stronger the right-wing political pressure. That's what Botha is responding to. What we'll be living under for the next few years will be a kind of totalitarian control, on the excuse that we're saving this country for capitalism and the West. The longer it goes on, the greater [the] brutalization and the less hope for a democratic society."

Normally, when business speaks — in South Africa as in the United States — government listens. But in South Africa, the abnormal becomes the normal. Fearful of sanctions that will further depress the economy, hurt foreign investment, lower the growth rate and add to the already wide-scale unemployment, the business community "is now jumping up and down, frantic with worry," said a noted economist. "But the government doesn't necessarily respond to that kind of pressure. Those who feel the economic pinch most acutely are the English-speaking whites, who don't control the vote, and all the blacks, who have no vote at all."

Many economists believe, however, that the long-term effect of sanctions would become so devastating that even Mr. Botha would be forced to change his policy upon a promise of their relaxation. Not all enemies of the Botha government agree.

"If the outside world adopts sanctions," says a prominent black journalist, "it will be like Pontius Pilate washing his hands of further responsibility. It may make you Americans and the rest of the world feel righteously moral, but it won't cure apartheid. The churches say that sanctions are the last hope of bringing about change in South Africa. What they will really do is create conditions of economic chaos, massive unemployment, human suffering. What better recipe for full-bodied and bloody revolution than that? I'm committed to ending apartheid, but not that way."

So is another black journalist who takes precisely the opposite view, which is certainly the prevailing one among blacks and many whites: "Sanctions are the only way to bring home to the power structure the need to negotiate. Blacks have suffered all along anyway. With sanctions, whites too will suffer, and the government won't be able to go along indefinitely with that."

One thing is clear: If sanctions are imposed, the United States and its allies must rescue with huge levels of aid the black African states that are economically dependent on South Africa and would be virtually destroyed by Pretoria's reprisals.

With or without sanctions, it would be a mistake to believe that the Botha government will crack anytime soon. There is a chance, however, that meaningful sanctions, in which the United States took the lead, could expedite the process. The world cannot afford to miss that chance.

"When I am old," wrote Moagi, age 8, "I would like to have a wife and to children a boy and a girl and a big house and to dogs and freedom. . . ."

The writer, former senior editor of The New York Times, recently returned from South Africa.

U.S. Role Is Still Crucial For Seoul

By Frank Murkowski

The writer, a Republican of Alaska, is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON — This is a fateful time for South Korea. A political drama is being played out that will likely shape the nation's future. The United States, with 40,000 troops on the peninsula, is inevitably and intimately involved.

South Korea has been governed by successive military regimes for 25 years. But, in response to political unrest, President Chun Doo Hwan has pledged to step down in favor of an elected successor in 1988. If he does, he will be the first leader in the country's postwar history to leave office voluntarily and alive.

South Korean political development is starting to catch up with the spectacular economic modernization that in three decades transformed the republic from a war-shattered wasteland into one of the world's great success stories. In 1988, South Korea's achievements will receive the ultimate imprimatur when Seoul hosts the Olympic Games.

There is much reason to be hopeful about the prospects for South Korea's political transition. The generals apparently have accepted that it is time for military rule to end. There is an evident national consensus that the next government must be legitimized by a democratic election. Even Mr. Chun's critics agree that he must be allowed to live on in South Korea in safety after he leaves office. Both the government and the opposition have agreed to form a committee of the National Assembly to begin a process of constitutional reform.

But formidable obstacles lie ahead. Key issues are in dispute. These include membership of the constitutional reform committee, opposition demands for the release of all political prisoners and whether the constitution should provide for a directly elected presidency or an indirectly elected cabinet.

One opposition leader, Kim Dae Jung, is under house arrest. His confrontation with the regime partly eclipses a rivalry between himself and the other leading opposition figure, Kim Yong Sam. Knowing that the opposition must remain united to have any real chance of power, the two Kims are in an uneasy alliance.

Political maneuvering has taken place in a pressurized environment of growing campus unrest led by a small core of Marxist radicals. Although agreement to begin the process of constitutional reform has momentarily eased some of the tension, the rapid approach of the 1988 deadline is raising political temperatures.

All this activity takes place under the baleful eye of North Korea, the most regimented and militarized society. As the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung, grows old, the one goal that has driven him for four decades remains unachieved — the military conquest of the entire Korean peninsula. The demilitarized zone separating North and South Korea, with nearly one million troops poised along it, has long been a powderkeg. One does not have to be an alarmist to fear that Kim Il Sung could well decide that it is now or never for a military solution.

South Korea is moving toward political maturity. What makes its situation special is the rapidity with which it has reached this point and the fact that the process is taking place in one of the world's most dangerous military environments.

Neither Americans nor South Koreans can permit the transition to democracy to fail, as it could. A breakdown in political negotiations could lead to confrontation, paralysis and the reimposition of martial law. The resulting turmoil would carry the danger of reigniting the Korean War.

South Korea's political transition is one for the Koreans themselves to manage. But the U.S. stake is so high and its presence so large that inevitably the American ambassador is a central figure on the Korean stage. The U.S. Embassy has played a delicate role, quietly urging moderation and compromise while maintaining strict neutrality among political rivals. The ambassador's July 4 reception caused a sensation when the invitation list included senior government officials and both Kims.

South Korea's achievements are a monument to the success of America's foreign policy toward that country. But the United States still has a crucial role to play. South of the 38th Parallel the seeds of democracy are growing. But there is still a need for continued nurturing from the United States to ensure that free, fair and democratic elections occur.

Los Angeles Times.

Reagan Faces Growing Pressure for Arms Control

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Once again a Soviet-American arms control conference has broken up in frustration, with the U.S. side intransigent in defense of President Reagan's decision to abandon the unratified SALT-2 treaty. But the House of Representatives may finally be ready to put severe pressure on Mr. Reagan for movement on important arms control issues.

A showdown is expected next week on amendments to the Defense Department authorization bill that would prevent Mr. Reagan from exceeding the limits of SALT-2, continue a ban on the testing of anti-satellite weapons, and freeze the Strategic Defense Initiative program at 1986 funding levels. But the most important amendment would impose a one-year moratorium on nuclear tests in excess of one-kiloton yield.

Save for the ban on testing anti-satellite weapons, passed last year on the third try, such ambitious proposals would have had little chance until recently; and even now no one discounts Mr. Reagan's formidable ability to turn possible congressional defeat into victory. A scheduled vote on overriding his veto of a textiles bill may make some members reluctant to oppose him too often.

But liberals long associated with arms control — such as Edward Markey of Massachusetts, Thomas Downey of New York and Patricia Schroeder of Colorado — now have gained important support from Les Aspin of Wisconsin, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Richard Gephardt of Missouri, a possible Democratic presidential candidate, and members who have often supported President Reagan on questions of defense.

Jim Wright of Texas, the majority leader, and Thomas Foley of Washington, the Democratic whip, will support the amendments and may speak on behalf of all or some of them. Congressional sources say that even some Republicans have concluded that progress on arms control will require pressure on the president.

The Reagan administration has yet to achieve much in arms control; many members believe that Mr. Reagan and other officials are not eager to make or keep agreements that might hamper a U.S. arms buildup. The collapse of the SALT-2 conference in Geneva may sharpen this impression.

The administration also has failed to persuade even some supporters that a nuclear test ban cannot be verified adequately; and repeated extensions of a Soviet test moratorium, now scheduled to expire next week, have suggested that Moscow is serious about achieving a negotiated ban.

The SALT-2 amendment would deny funds for the deployment of weapons beyond the numerical limits set by the agreement, thus preventing Mr. Reagan from "breaking out" of it as he has said he would. That amendment, together with the extended ban on testing anti-satellite weapons, is given a good chance of passing.

The freeze of funding for the Strategic Defense Initiative and the amendment imposing the nuclear test moratorium will be more difficult, not least because the latter would halt development of a crucial component of the SDI, the X-ray laser, which requires nuclear explosions yielding more than 20 kilotons. The amendment would cut off funds for any test yielding more than one kiloton — a proposal the administration can be expected to oppose vigorously.

The moratorium would not take effect until Jan. 1, 1987, and not at all unless Moscow also halted tests over one kiloton and agreed to the mutual emplacement of enough seismic devices to guarantee adequate verification — perhaps 25 to 30 "black boxes" in each country's territory. The delay and the one-ton ceiling are compromises that would allow some last-minute testing and some minor tests even after the cutoff date.

But weapons experts generally agree that tests below the one-kiloton level are militarily insignificant — certainly that new strategic weapons could not be developed without tests yielding far in excess of that level. House strategists believe that if they force Mr. Reagan into the one-year moratorium, public pressures would prevent the resumption of tests and influence him to do what he has so far refused to do — enter negotiations for a comprehensive test ban treaty.

The Republican-controlled Senate is unlikely to accept the one-year test moratorium; but House passage might force a compromise — say, a restricted number of tests. Even that would be a welcome start toward a comprehensive test ban to repeal the president's license to test at will.

The New York Times.

U.S.-Soviet Negotiations: A View From the Insiders

By Ernest Conine

LOS ANGELES — Millions of words are published every year about negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union, yet most of us have only the haziest notion of how such negotiations are actually organized and carried out.

It is especially interesting to hear what people with direct experience in U.S.-Soviet negotiations have to say about the process. Conferences on the subject were held earlier this summer by Harvard's Russian Research Center and by the University of California's Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation.

What came through at the Harvard meeting was that business people who have negotiated contracts with the Soviets frequently have had less frustrating experiences than diplomats involved in arms control talks.

But former negotiators who participated in the California conference generally agreed that the frustrations in arms control negotiations are not all generated by intransigence or stonewalling on the Soviet side. Some suggested, in fact, that negotiating with the Soviets can be duck soup for a diplomat — compared to dealing with his own government.

Professor Herbert York of the University of California at San Diego, a former chief of research and development at the Pentagon who conducted nuclear test ban negotiations during the Carter administration, described how the nature of American democracy complicates the task of negotiating with the Soviets.

"Bilateral U.S.-Soviet negotiations," he said, "are always preceded and accompanied by negotiations among the interested agencies in Washington." In his experience the "internal negotiations" can get more heated than those with the other side.

Every U.S. president must reckon with the reality that a treaty, once negotiated, must be approved by the Senate, where all it takes is one-third plus one of the membership to block ratification. Since there will always be at least 34 senators who would not vote to ratify any arms control treaty unacceptable to the Pentagon, that means the Defense Department must be brought into the process of framing the U.S. negotiating position.

Despite a lot of folklore to the contrary, uniformed U.S. military leaders do not automatically oppose arms control agreements; they recognize the value of regulating or eliminating some areas of arms competition in order to avoid squandering money that could be better spent for other defense purposes.

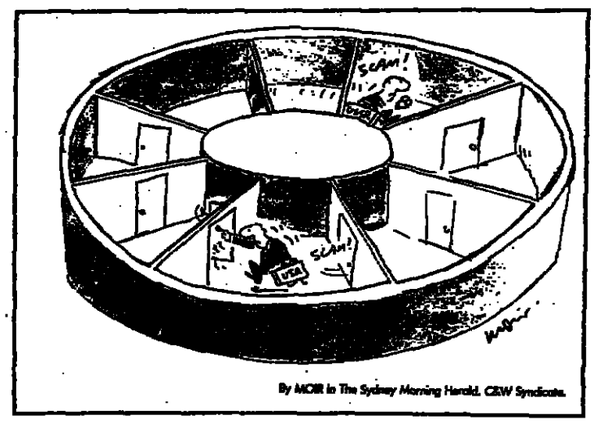
But military professionals, diplomats, theorists in the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, influential senators and presidents inevitably have different perspectives. So there is always the danger that by the time a negotiating position is worked out that is tolerable to the various constituencies in Washington, it will not be negotiable with the Soviets.

In any event, once the negotiations get under way the chief U.S. negotiator is accompanied by a small army of advisers and observers from other agencies, including the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the office of the secretary of defense, the arms control agency and, in the case of nuclear arms talks, the national laboratories. Their role is to provide expertise and to keep their bosses in Washington informed.

A former participant said, "Even if a negotiator was inclined to give away the store, as critics sometimes allege, he couldn't; too many people are looking over his shoulder."

Typically, when one side presents a proposal at a formal session, the other side listens politely, then says it will take it under advisement, which means consulting within the delegation and with the home capital.

Informal meetings occur, social and otherwise, at which members from the opposing delegations try to gain insights into what the other side is really thinking. But the negotiating authority of the U.S. delegation is tightly defined — and that of the Soviet delegation presumably more so. The Americans are not ordinarily allowed to sound out the Soviets on an alternative approach without advance approval from Washington.



By MOIR in The Sydney Morning Herald. CEW Syndicate.

One participant said that negotiating with the Soviets is not all that different from negotiating with non-Communist countries. In fact, he said, "I found negotiating with the French much harder." Many others who have negotiated with the Soviets disagree, to say the least.

Usually the United States presents detailed initial proposals, to which the Soviets then react. That may be, as many believe, a Soviet negotiating technique aimed at wringing concessions from the American side. But it probably reflects also the peculiarities of bureaucratic politics within the Soviet power structure.

The Soviets try to keep final treaty language as unspecific as possible in order to preserve a maximum degree of flexibility in interpretation. That is unfortunate, as the controversy over alleged Soviet noncompliance demonstrates, because flexible interpretations are apt to look like violations to the other side.

The most important thing to realize about negotiations, in the opinion of diplomats, is that you cannot expect the other side to accept an agreement that is not in its interest.

Americans and Soviets have wildly different views of the world and their appropriate role in it. National interests are in many respects contradictory. A competitive relationship is unavoidable. But there is also common ground, which in this case is recognition that an uncontrolled nuclear arms race is not in the interest of either side. The job of intelligent diplomacy is to find and build on areas of common interest. Trying to swindle the other side into a lopsided accord will hurt in the long run.

Moscow does not always seem to approach negotiations with that in mind. But neither, it must be said, does Washington.

Los Angeles Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Haytian to Leave

CAP HAITIEN — President Antoine Simon has at last consented to leave, the persistence of the Foreign Ministers having induced this step, but, as a condition of his embarkation, the protected British cruiser Melpomene and the American cruiser Des Moines are preparing to land marines to protect the President and prevent pillage by the rebels when they enter the town.

PORT-AU-PRINCE — Two thousand rebels from Cap Haitien entered Pétionville, fought through the streets and captured the Government ordnance. Then the loyals surrendered and helped to use the guns, which were of smooth-bore and muzzle-loaded. They had no projectiles except bags of gravel. The rebels are now three miles away, descending the mountains which command the city.

1936: Neutral on Spain?

ROME — The idea of having Britain, France and Italy meet to agree on maintaining an attitude of absolute neutrality regarding the Spanish civil strife did not meet with much favor [Aug 2]. No statements were made in Italian official circles and it could not be ascertained whether France had formally proposed to Italy to participate in such a meeting. The reaction of the Italian press, always obedient to instructions from above, seemed to indicate that Premier Mussolini will be reluctant to go to a conference without Germany. The serious consequences which will result from interference of the great powers in Spanish affairs is only too well realized by the Italian government and it is certain that Italy would be loath to have the international atmosphere poisoned at the present moment.

OPINION

NATO Is Alive and Well, Whatever Its Critics Say

By Philip Geyelin

BRUSSELS — "The alliance is not in a crisis," the West German diplomat insists. "It is not," he repeats with emphasis. "That is my message." With stunning unanimity, that is the message from Americans as well as Europeans working at the headquarters here of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

How can that be the case, so soon after the transatlantic storm over the U.S. raid on Libya: the American recriminations by politicians and pundits

The United States often threatens to leave NATO if Europeans fail to do as Washington tells them.

hurled at the faithless Europeans; the European counter-recriminations against America's autocratic ways?

Surely you would expect to find, at the nerve center of NATO, evidence of high tension, discord and some agonizing reappraising of the NATO partnership — in short, a big, bad-news story.

No such journalistic luck. On the contrary, what you find at the sprawling NATO bureaucracy is, on balance, a good-news story. It is all about the dogged resolve, the considerable resilience, the remarkable creativity and the painful progress being made by an almost incredible international instrumentality: 16 independent nations of all sizes, theoretically equal in status, each with its own domestic political imperatives and hotly competitive arms services and military-industrial complexes; each reserving its sovereign right to define its national-security interests and the nature of this or that external threat.

"The wonder is that the damned thing works at all," says one old-timer. A further wonder is that when something like the Libyan episode comes along, some of NATO's most prestigious critics in the United States condemn the organization for not being able to achieve purposes it was never supposed to serve, while seeming not to notice how successfully it has been dealing with purposes it is supposed to serve.

Thus, a leading neo-conservative critic, Irving Kristol, holds forth against America's "entangling alliance" with European allies who will not support U.S. policy elsewhere in the globe, arguing that "the NATO alliance, as now constructed, is not limited to the defense of Western Europe." But, of course, it is — and always has been — limited to defense of member states' territory.

In a post-Libya syndicated column that rattled the windows in Europe, Henry A. Kissinger made that careful distinction between NATO, the defense organization, and "alliance" differences over "out-of-area threats." He called on the United States, France, West Germany, Britain and Italy to set up a high-level group under the direction of NATO's secretary-general, Lord Carrington, to study the problem.

But he couldn't wait for whatever the group might conclude. So he brandished the favorite club of NATO's less-thoughtful critics: a redeployment of "some of the American forces now in Europe," beginning with the F-111s that were flown from British bases in the attack against Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, on the assumptions that the British couldn't be counted on to permit their use again and that the Europeans couldn't be counted on for much of anything beyond self-interest.

Mr. Kissinger's proposal is part of a familiar pattern: When America is displeased with its European partners, it accuses them of not carrying their weight in NATO and prescribes the shock treatment of a U.S. withdrawal. No one responsible for the daily management of NATO affairs believes that this would be wise or effective.

Indeed, the most thoughtful people in Brussels, including the U.S. administration's envoy to NATO, David Abshire, are persuaded that the sharpest, most threatening East-West confrontation remains in Europe; that a far larger conventional effort must be made by NATO to deter a growing conventional Soviet threat on the ground and at sea, so as to reduce the dependence on nuclear deterrence; and that NATO members are moving decisively to deal with this perception of the real NATO problem.

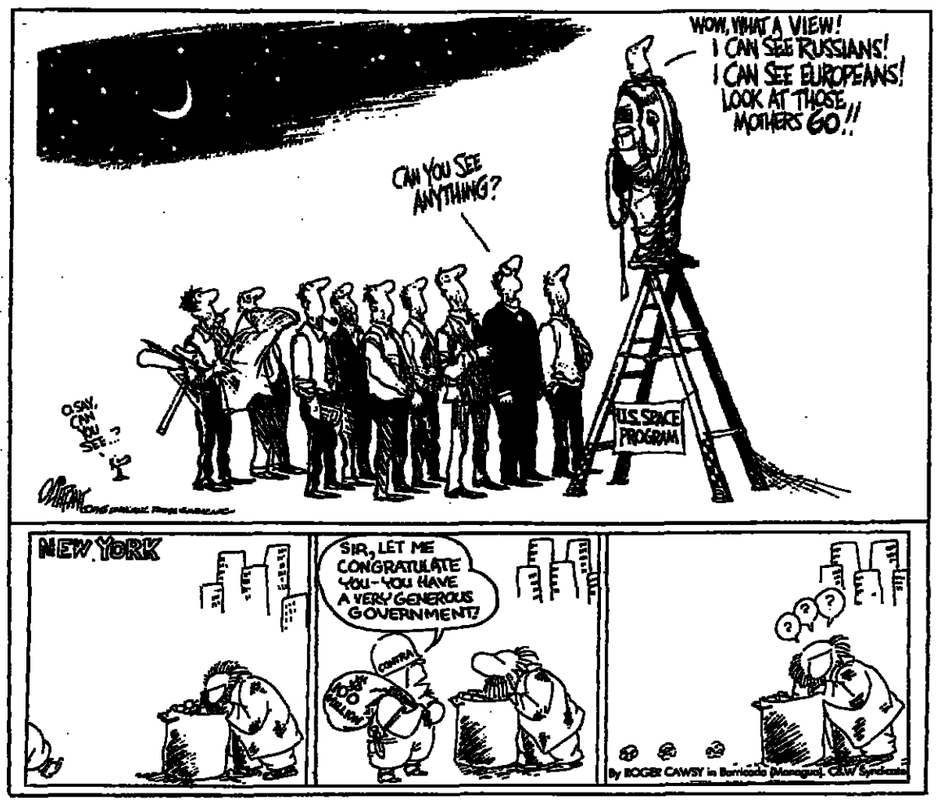
Mr. Abshire is an advocate of a "resources strategy" to make better use of the limited funds available to NATO's members. He has joined in current efforts to eliminate billions of dollars in duplicating development of weapons by individual NATO members and to promote multinational collaboration on weapons systems at an early state.

Senator Sam Nunn, the Georgia Democrat, is the most influential authority in Congress on NATO's condition. Two years ago he almost pushed through an amendment that would have drawn down U.S. troops in Europe unless the Europeans made a bigger effort.

Last year, after prolonged study and an on-the-spot inspection, Mr. Nunn and like-minded colleagues came up with quite the opposite approach: an amendment to "fence off" $200 million or more of Pentagon funding to promote joint U.S.-European research and development of high-tech arms.

That is a practical politician's informed, commonsense approach to the real problems of a voluntary association of Western democracies.

Washington Post Writers Group.



Seeping Into Offices, Summer Brings a Bouquet of Longings

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — The peonies are long gone. The astilbe have turned brown. It is the daylilies that fill the garden now, great bunches of them, peach and yellow, allotted one day's life cycle apiece. I go out this morning and quickly pick off yesterday's blooms while my coffee is cooling.

On the way to my car, I spot a pink cosmos, a volunteer from last year's planting. I don't have time to stop. Soon there will be asters and autumn.

These days, I feel like a divorced parent allowed only visitation rights to my garden, to home life, to summer. One

MEANWHILE

hour in the morning, two at night, every other weekend . . . if the weather is nice. I see generations of daylilies only in passing, check the tomatoes ripening as I come and go to work.

I think I am suffering from homesickness. It strikes a lot of us this time of year. Suddenly, the office has all the attraction of a summer school to which we are confined when our friends are outside playing. I want to be outside, playing. I want to skip school with Ferris Bueller and never get caught. I want a note from my mother.

Maybe this homesickness is some childish piece of imprinting behavior. We spend 12 years waiting for the last day of school. Even when we are parents we still wait to jump on the last bus — no more pencils, no more books, no more teacher's dirty looks. Instead, grown up, responsible, held together by bills and neckties, we keep commuting.

I think of a colleague who left journalism for college teaching. Once he listed the three things he liked best about his new work: June, July, August.

This is no plea to sympathize for the plight of office workers. I do inside work. Mine is not a coal mine or a sweat shop. There is no "heavy lifting" here, except for an occasionally weighty idea.

But like most office workers. I spend days in an environment that has only one season, one ubiquitous weather report, all year round. It is artificially overcast, low-humidity, cooled to just the right temperature for the computer. Suitable for business suits.

Our climate is controlled. Our windows, if we have them, rarely open. The thermostat is in the distant hands of an engineer. There is absolutely no way for someone in a typical office to know whether it is August or February.

Nothing changes in this inside world. We are encouraged by a magic trick of technology to calculate days in identical nine to five shifts. We are encouraged to think about weeks in terms of tasks instead of seasons.

There is a barrier as thick as thermal pane that separates us from the natural world, from the thought that a different order of time is passing.

It is remarkable how summer ever seeps through this window seal. But it does. Just when the days get longer, time seems shorter. For a few months the contrast between our work environment and natural environment is so stark that we can feel miscast in our own species, like an iguana in a jacket and shoes.

Is it greediness? Maybe Northerners want more summer, want it to stay, stretched out like a blanket on the beach. No one in New England yearns for more February.

But I suspect that it is also the garden, the growing season, the rush of ripeness all around us. It is the natural world we visit mornings, evenings, weekends, that slips in a message about time. This word processor and this chilled beige office may mute all the workdays of our lives into one endless pattern. But the daylilies in the garden confront me with a perennial reminder of our transience.

This is summer, then, the season for the most seditious thoughts. Playing hookey. Righting the imbalance of life. Doing nothing remotely "productive." Asking the scariest question of all: How do you want to spend your time?

Soon there will be asters and autumn.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The British Royal Family: A Symbol of National Unity

I am tired of hearing everyone ask what the British see in their royalty, or in an event such as the recent marriage. The wedding brought in a lot of money — but that is far from the only reason.

It is a royal *family* and the British people feel the royals have the same joys and sorrows as they do. Members of the royal family are above ambition or social climbing, therefore have integrity. They work extremely hard at an often dull and tiring job, generally with a smile. They are a symbol of national unity and solidarity. In a world where we are constantly surrounded by terrorism, starving children, drug addicts, violence and social problems, it is pleasant, just *sometimes*, to see something different, and people who are happy!

Finally, people love a fairy story, and a love story. Try as they may, even with all the soldiers' uniforms, trumpets and horses, Messrs. Kohl, Mitterrand et al will never be able to compete with a satin-bedecked, diamond-crowned bride in a golden coach.

GLORIA P. BUTLER.
Monaco.

William Pfaff's opinion column, "On Royalty: Beginnings And Endings" *(July 24)* misses the key point about the British monarchy. It is an institution representing the state above and beyond politics. As a result, it constitutes a symbol of the United Kingdom which all citizens can respect and identify with. It creates a sense of belonging.

It is widely copied (without the hereditary aspect) in Canada and Australia, for example, through their system of governors general, and in Italy and West Germany through their largely figurehead presidents. France and the United States suffer from the lack of such a unifying symbol.

IAN MORRISON.
Vars, France.

Still Going With the Wind

After "Gone With the Wind" *(Weekend, July 7)* by Tom Wicker came Irene Jerison's column "The Lodz Reader Never Lost Touch With Scarlett O'Hara" *(Meanwhile, June 8)*, and now here is my contribution.

For the past two years I have been researching a book about non-Jewish Berliners who helped Jewish Berliners living underground during the war. One couple, Willi and Margareta Daene, owned three lending libraries. (Two were run by Jewish women the couple were helping.) The most popular and expensive book they ever handled was "Gone With the Wind." They bought it for 12.50 reichsmarks and loaned it out about 150 times at 1 mark per week. In comparison, the average popular book cost 4 or 5 marks and rented for 20 pfennigs a week. (Other prices of the time: 25 pfennigs for the subway; 50 pfennigs for a movie; 1.50 marks for a plate lunch.) Commercial lending libraries thrived because branch and mobile systems were not yet developed.

Besides, central libraries were elitist and shelved predominantly literary works, of which "Gone With the Wind" was not considered to be one.

CHARLES BRADY.
Berlin.

Doing Islam an Injustice

Regarding "In Afghanistan, Opium Profits Aid Rebels" (June 20):

The remark of Mohammed Rasul, an Islamic teacher, that although Islamic law forbids taking opium, it does not prohibit growing and marketing it, is absurd. Any reasonable person must judge it as false.

Consider the Islamic position on wine and liquor. These drinks are not banned by the Koran. The first two times Mohammed mentions them, they are characterized as a gift of God. But he then notes that some persons cannot handle alcohol and that it ruins their lives. So he says that even those who can handle it should generally abstain, so as not to lead others to ruin. Hence the frequent (not universal) ban on alcohol in Islam.

Opium is, I believe, never characterized as a gift of God. And the rule not to engage in activities that can be the ruin of others clearly implies not growing or marketing opium. Mr. Rasul does a disservice to Islam.

NEWTON GARVER.
East Concord, New York.

Games Friction Is Absurd

The friction over boycotting the Commonwealth Games has been ridiculous. As a foreign resident of the United States I was appalled by the jingoism displayed by the television coverage of the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. I feel that all international sports events should be purged of patriotism, and that athletes should be free to compete individually sponsored by their team fans.

ULF G. HANSELL.
Santa Cruz, Madeira.

Head of Olympic Group, a Spaniard, Is Staying Neutral on Barcelona Bid

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — During his nearly 20 years as a member of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch has hoped that his native city, Barcelona, will become host to the Olympic Games.

Since he was elected president of the IOC in 1980, however, he has taken an outwardly neutral stance. That dismays some of his closest friends in Spain but gains Mr. Samaranch admiring comments from some of his critics. He says he will not vote on Oct. 17, although he is eligible to do so as one of two IOC members from Spain.

One reason he has distanced himself, according to some sports officials, is his desire to avoid interpretations that, if Barcelona loses, the vote will have been a rebuff to him and his policies.

"Call it what you want — unbelievable dedication perhaps — but since he became IOC president he has changed," said Leopoldo Rodés, a Barcelona banker and longtime Samaranch friend who is helping direct the city's battle to win the 1992 Summer Games. "He is absolutely neutral and very strict about it."

Jordi Mercader, a sports editor for the Spanish newspaper El Pais, added about Mr. Samaranch: "He always said it was his dream that Barcelona should someday have the Games and it would be vital for Spain and his reputation here, but he does not show signs of doing much about it. He has other interests."

Those interests center on running and expanding the IOC, a full-time job he accepted while he was Spain's first ambassador to the Soviet Union. He has been a member of the committee since 1966 and worked for eight years as chief of protocol, a job that brought him into contact with many people vital to the Olympic Games, ranging from kings and prime ministers to athletes and bankers. He has something in common with most of them.

Mr. Samaranch, a former amateur boxer and soccer player, graduated from a business institute in Barcelona. He helped manage his father's textile business, became a member and president of the regional parliament and then moved on to international diplomacy in Moscow in 1977. He is married to the former Maria Teresa Salisachs-Rowe, heiress to a Barcelona industrial fortune, and they have a son and a daughter.

As president of the IOC, Mr. Samaranch has transformed what was a virtually all-male, prestigious but casual organization into one that somewhat resembles a profitable multinational corporation.

But there is a fundamental difference: Mr. Samaranch is the sole boss, exercising virtually absolute control. He has been described as a chief executive officer, board of directors and chief shareholder rolled into one.

In interviews, half a dozen IOC members and heads of groups organizing the 1992 Olympics praised Mr. Samaranch for having diversified the IOC's sources of financing and expanded the number of candidates to be host to the Games. Criticism, mainly about his power, is rare. Yet it exists.

Several members have grumbled, for example, about a controversial contract signed by the IOC with ISL Marketing of Lucerne, Switzerland, a company controlled by Adidas, the West German manufacturer of sports clothes and equipment. In private conversations several IOC members termed the deal "highly questionable" because there had been no competitive bidding and because there were growing fears that the promised financial benefits would not materialize.

Yet, as one IOC member said: "Whatever we may think, most of us simply leave these kind of things to Samaranch."

Fekrou Kidane, another longtime friend of Mr. Samaranch and editor of Continental Sports magazine, which circulates in Third World countries, recently wrote that Mr. Samaranch "alone knows all the officials in the Olympic Movement, all the sports ministers and almost all the heads of state and governments."

He faces "practically no opposition," Mr. Kidane continued. "All important subjects are debated in advance with influential members and only submitted to the sessions as a matter of formality."

"Nobody on the committee challenges him — he is all-powerful," said an IOC member from a developing country, who insisted on not being identified. "But we all admire him, because he made the IOC into a big business, and if he is really pressing for Barcelona — which everyone assumes — he has managed to keep it very, very quiet."

Reserved and almost always unemotional when speaking, Mr. Samaranch looks and acts like an ambassador. He avoids even vaguely controversial statements, particularly when being interviewed by reporters.

Juan Antonio Samaranch

Unlike his two immediate predecessors, Lord Killanin of Ireland and Avery Brundage of the United States, Mr. Samaranch moved to Lausanne to run the IOC. He lives in a Lausanne hotel with his wife but spends about 40 percent of his time traveling.

Last month he celebrated his 66th birthday in Calgary, Alberta, the site of the 1988 Winter Games, and seemed not overly concerned about what he might do when his term expires in 1989. "I will decide a year before," he said, adding that he would base his decision on many factors, including his health.

Most of his associates at the IOC assume that he will seek a second term of four years. "I don't think you will see him leave soon," one IOC member said. "The job is his life."

ANGOLA: *Savimbi Recounts Arms Aid From Pretoria*

(Continued from Page 1)

central portion of the country.

Because of this, Mr. Savimbi said: "I don't think the South Africans are in any mood to intervene massively with air power. They think that they may risk their own Mirages, which are not the most modern Mirages."

He said the Soviet MiG-23s now used by the Angolan Air Force were superior to the aging South African Mirage jets. But on the same day he offered this assessment, the South African military authorities unveiled their new "iron fist" strike fighter, the Cheetah, which they described as a generational advance for the country's air force.

A reporter's 10-day visit to Mr. Savimbi's domain found him still the monolithic figure at the top of the UNITA organization. He dresses in camouflage fatigues, wears a green beret and sports matching ivory on the handle of his cane and the handle of his Colt .45-caliber sidearm.

According to a number of UNITA officials, virtually no military, diplomatic or public relations decision is made without Mr. Savimbi's approval. When a reporter on an excursion into the interior of the country asked his UNITA guide to change directions, the request took eight hours to go through scrambled radio channels back to Jamba for the leader's reply.

A number of Mr. Savimbi's top brigadiers, such as Miguel Puna, secretary general; Tito Chingunji, secretary of UNITA's executive committee; Altino Sapalala, logistical commander; and Wambu Chindono, chief of intelligence, have demonstrated strong leadership.

But to the outside world, and within the ranks of the guerrilla movement, Mr. Savimbi, the only general, is still the unchallenged leader.

The cult of personality he has encouraged, which has attended him over the 20 years he has been fighting whoever was on the other side in Angola, has raised the perennial concern among his foreign supporters that without Mr. Savimbi, there would be no UNITA.

The morale boost and propaganda advantage that the organization gained from Mr. Savimbi's successful trip to Washington last winter is in evidence throughout his camps. White House photos of Mr. Savimbi sitting with President Ronald Reagan in the Oval Office have been attached to tree trunks with masking tape.

In case anyone misses the photos, Mr. Savimbi has had a photo reproduced on a 30-foot (9-meter) hand-painted banner for use in political rallies.

The nature of U.S. support for Mr. Savimbi makes it awkward for him to discuss it. He does not say directly that he has received U.S. Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, but he cannot suppress the obvious pride that he feels to have received this prestigious level of support.

"The president has promised us support and we got that support," he said, "and it was delivered as quickly as was possible. We asked him to give us something effective against the air and against the armor and we got what we asked for."

"And if there are Stingers or not Stingers," he added, "that's sensitive to me." He said he did not want the Angolan government and the Soviet Union to know which arms he had.

Intelligence sources in Washington indicated last month that the Reagan administration remains embarrassed that its decision to arm Mr. Savimbi with Stingers was leaked to the press.

The sources said the administration had impressed upon Mr. Savimbi the need to keep the Central Intelligence Agency assistance covert to avoid further diplomatic turbulence.

King Hussein of Jordan complained publicly on a recent visit to the United States that his requests for Stingers repeatedly have been turned down, even though he has been a consistent and stable U.S. ally in the Middle East.

The CIA training of Mr. Savimbi's forces on Stingers and Light Antitank Weapons, or LAWs, is said by sources to be taking place at a secure UNITA encampment where reporters are not allowed.

Mr. Savimbi said the new U.S. weapons are not yet "engaged in the battle," but indicated that they were being deployed to counter any attempted air strikes against the largest UNITA bases at Likua and at Jamba.

This explains, according to one rebel official, the construction of a number of 40-foot towers camouflaged to resemble the girassonde trees of southern Angola.

"When the offensive starts," Mr. Savimbi said, the U.S. assistance "will be effective."

Mr. Savimbi said he believed that 1986 would be a critical year both for him and the Angolan government, whose economy has been wracked by falling oil prices and guerrilla attacks.

In 1977, Mr. Savimbi told a visiting correspondent that he expected to be fighting until the end of the century, but he has since revised this estimate.

"We would need to make major mistakes to fight up to the end of the century," he said. "I think we are close, and the other side, they are tired." He said "close" meant within two years.

Date Slips By On UN Plan For Namibia

Reuters

CAPE TOWN — A date proposed by South Africa to implement an independence plan for South-West Africa slipped by Friday with no sign of action or an end to an international dispute over the territory, which also is known as Namibia.

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa released a letter that he had sent to the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, offering to discuss the issue of a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola.

South Africa and the United States insist that there must be an agreement to pull about 30,000 Cuban troops out of Angola before Resolution 435, a UN plan for Namibian independence, can be set in motion.

In March, President Pieter W. Botha suggested Aug. 1 as the date to begin implementing the plan. It provides for a truce between South African forces and Namibian guerrillas, a pullout of South African troops, and elections. But Angola has rejected an immediate Cuban withdrawal.

Namibia, a sparsely populated former German territory now controlled by Pretoria, lies on the Atlantic coast between South Africa and Angola.

Guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization have been fighting for the territory's independence in a stalemated bush war against South African forces since 1966.

BARCELONA: *Clear Favorite for 1992 Summer Olympics Is Relying on 'Our Emotional Argument' — It Is Finally Spain's Turn to Have the Games*

(Continued from Page 1)

the world," the mayor continued. He carefully noted that the other five competing cities are in countries that have previously organized the Summer or Winter Games. Two of Barcelona's main competitors, Paris and Amsterdam, have themselves been host to the Games — Paris in 1900 and 1924 and Amsterdam in 1928.

Mr. Maragall, 45, who studied and taught city planning at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, conceded that "it will be a difficult choice" for IOC members in Lausanne, Switzerland, in October.

"There is a complex array of personalities and issues and geographical areas involved, which makes any analysis and prediction risky," he said. "And because of the secret voting, no one will ever know afterward who voted for what city."

Barcelona's candidacy is not without its problems, including traffic congestion downtown that could slow movement between sites despite an efficient subway system. There is also a small anti-NATO group that opposes the Games, although it is clearly less important than a similar group in Amsterdam.

Then there is the threat of terrorism, although Spanish officials insist that the Basque separatist organization ETA has not claimed responsibility for a fatal attack in the city in more than 10 years and that security precautions would be extensive.

Finally there is intense competition from Paris, which is widely regarded as Barcelona's main rival.

"Barcelona may well be in first place for historical reasons, among others, but Paris is still Paris," said Jordi Mercader, a sports editor of El Pais, Spain's most prestigious newspaper. In a recent survey it ranked Barcelona highest among the candidate cities, followed by Paris, Amsterdam and Birmingham, England. The other candidates are Belgrade and Brisbane, Australia.

"Paris is using a historical argument also — that Coubertin made his first major appeal for revival of the Games in Paris in 1892 — and that it should be celebrated in Paris during the Games," Mr. Mercader said. "These historical arguments — including ours, of course — could count with the IOC. What no one knows is how much."

Barcelona has other reasons for seeking the Games, and virtually all of them involve promoting Spanish business and urban renewal. To that end, 92 companies and banks have agreed to spend at least 477 million pesetas (about $3.5 million) to promote the Games. The city and the Spanish government are putting up an equal amount, and organizing officials said that more probably would be sought. The total spent could exceed 1.4 billion pesetas by October, the officials said.

A leading banker was blunt about the benefits to Barcelona.

"It is not the only reason," said Leopoldo Rodés, vice president of Banco de Progreso, "but we very much want to renew the not-so-pretty section of town where the Olympic Village will go up. That would be a big plus for us."

His bank and many other leading Spanish companies hope to participate in what would be a major urban renewal project in the rundown, highly industrialized waterfront area just east of the center of the city. The project is strongly backed by the city.

"Our project, assuming Barcelona wins, would allow us to move ahead in 6 years, instead of letting it stretch out over 30 years," Mr. Rodés said. The Olympic Village on the Mediterranean would house athletes in about 3,300 apartments, which would be sold to Barcelonans after the Games.

Several luxury hotels also are expected to be built as part of the renewal project.

"There is no doubt that it is a very exciting time to be working in Barcelona," said the Spanish architect Ricardo Bofill, "and the prospects of the Olympics have quite a bit do with it."

His international company, based in Barcelona, has submitted a bid for a hotel and convention complex that would overlook the city and probably become the temporary headquarters for the IOC if Barcelona wins.

The city has mounted what is widely regarded as the most active and far-reaching lobbying effort among the competing cities. This drive includes a trailer truck promoting the Games that has been touring Spain since March and that, by October, will have been visited by roughly half a million people.

"It is part of our effort to show that Spain cares about these Games," Mr. Palacios said.

Like other cities, Barcelona has been pressing its case internationally. It seems to have scored well by attracting visits by nearly 70 out of the 90 IOC members who are eligible to vote. Numerous local delegations have visited Latin America, where Barcelona hopes for strong support.

During the recent World Cup soccer matches in Mexico, for example, Mr. Maragall argued strongly for his city at a news conference. Several IOC members who attended said they had been impressed by the support expressed by their colleagues in private conversations.

"It confirmed that Mr. Havelange's call has not gone unheeded," an IOC member said, referring to an unusual appeal to IOC members to support Barcelona made last year by João Havelange. Mr. Havelange, Brazil's IOC member since 1963, is also president of the international soccer federation. The appeal, made in a letter, was criticized by some IOC members.

Like most of its competitors Barcelona is testy about the issue of security and, in particular, its plans to prevent a terrorist attack.

"Look, every city has problems," said Jo Miguel Abad, operations director of the campaign, "but we are approaching ours in a cold, professional way." He declined to discuss details. Nor would he comment except briefly on a report circulating in several capitals that contained detailed outlines of security problems in Barcelona and Paris.

The report, drafted by Birmingham security experts, cited the potential danger of a hill overlooking the stadium site in Barcelona. The report also warned about possible chaos near the stadium area, where road access would be limited. Barcelona's plans, the report concluded, gave no indication how these problems would be handled.

"This is not the time to discuss all these details," Mr. Abad said, "but we do have a security commission working on the problems posed, and I can assure you that maximum precautions will be taken. When the times comes, that will include sealing off the hill — hermetically."

Analysts Say Iran May Prevail in War

By Charles P. Wallace
Los Angeles Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — A growing number of Western military analysts say that Iraq may eventually lose its war with Iran.

The analysts cautioned that it was still premature to predict outright defeat for Iraq, which is in its sixth year of warfare with Iran. But they were unanimous in their belief that the crucial "balance of morale" has swung sharply in Iran's favor in recent months.

"It's beginning to look like the Iraqis may lose," said Bob Elliott, a British Army major at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. "The Iraqis are not sufficiently able to get their act together to kick the Iranians out. They have a morale problem all the way up to the top."

There are reports circulating in diplomatic circles in Baghdad that President Saddam Hussein has turned the prosecution of the war over to Iraq's general staff, removing himself and other leaders of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party from the decision-making.

This reportedly followed complaints from generals in the field that inept political interference was partly responsible for Iraq's recent military setbacks in the war.

William J. Olson, a civilian analyst at the U.S. Army War College, said: "Concerns are being expressed about the survivability of Saddam Hussein and indications are that he may have stepped back from the decision-making."

"Hussein may feel it's time to let someone else make the decisions," he added. "The next few months are going to be critical."

In February, Iranian forces attacked across the Shatt-al-Arab estuary at the top of the Gulf, capturing Faw, an abandoned oil terminal town, and about 125 square miles (325 square kilometers) of surrounding territory.

The loss was Iran's first deep penetration of Iraqi territory since the war began in September 1980 when Iraq invaded Iran. While the loss of Faw was not considered strategic, the development was a major blow to Iraqi morale, after repeated official predictions that the town would be retaken within days.

Most analysts say they believe that the town will be lost permanently unless Iraq moves to recapture it by September, when seasonal rains will make the terrain impassable.

Earlier this month, in another major setback, Iraqi forces were driven from the Iranian town of Mehran, about 170 miles east of Baghdad. The Iraqis seized Mehran on May 17 as a bargaining chip to trade for Faw and as a demonstration of Iraq's determination to bring the war home to Iran.

Equally significant, according to analysts interviewed by telephone in Washington, London and Baghdad, are indications of continued fighting around the Majnoon Islands in the southern Hawizah marshes. Iraq had claimed earlier this year that it had recaptured the islands, which contain major oil installations.

The renewed fighting suggests that the Iraqis have still not secured the area, which could be used as a jumping-off point for a new Iranian offensive against the strategic highway running from Baghdad to Basra, Iraq's second city.

The analysts agreed that Iraq's major problem is a lack of morale and willpower in the face of determined resistance by the Iranians, rather than a shortage of arms. The Iraqis, who are supplied by France and the Soviet Union, enjoy a sizable advantage over Iran in all types of sophisticated weapons.

"When push comes to shove, it's the guy behind the pike that counts," one analyst said. "Obviously, the Iraqis are not showing much willingness to fight."

For several years, the Iraqis have pursued a policy aimed above all else at limiting their casualties, and this, in the view of most analysts, has prevented them from pressing home their advantages.

One analyst said: "Reports from Baghdad speak of near despair in the capital. There is a dark mood in the country and increasing frustration at the length of the war. The feeling seems to be that Saddam Hussein is leading the country into a mess."

Adding to morale problems is Iraq's slumping domestic economy and the fact that the government is essentially a minority regime. The secular nationalist leaders are mostly Sunni Moslems, while the majority of the Iraqi population is Shiite Moslem.

While there have also been reports of discontent in Iran, which is also predominantly Shiite, the Iranian troops, while poorly equipped and trained, are motivated by the conviction that they are fighting a righteous religious war against the Iraqi regime.

Iraq has been backed by the Sunni Moslem regimes in the Gulf, which have expressed concern that Iraq's defeat would result in a resurgence of Shiite fundamentalism in the region and threaten their hold on power.

Greek Tanker In Distress in Gulf After Air Attack

Reuters

MANAMA, Bahrain — The Greek tanker Ethnic was hit in a missile attack Friday, apparently by Iranian aircraft, and sent out distress calls, shipping sources in the region reported.

The 125,947-ton vessel was struck 45 miles (70 kilometers) east of Qatar, in an area where only Iran has launched previous attacks on shipping during the Gulf war. Agents for the Ethnic, which was heading for Saudi Arabia in ballast when it was hit, are Nereus Shipping S.A. of Piraeus, the sources said.

Iraq said Friday that its warplanes had hit a "large naval target" off the Iranian coast at 10:30 P.M. Thursday, but the Ethnic was well southeast of all previous Iraqi attacks.

Sheila Rule/The New York Times

Teen-agers in the Liberian capital combine slightly outdated American fashions with African garb.

In Monrovia, U.S. Culture With an African Twist

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

MONROVIA, Liberia — The cities of colonial Africa still bear the signatures of the foreigners who once called the shots.

In the east, where the British ruled, Nairobi and Kampala have their downtown golf courses, their wrong-side-of-the-road drivers, their native-born cooks who specialize in bread-and-butter pudding.

In the west, where the French ruled, cities such as Abidjan have broad, tree-lined boulevards and blocks of large government buildings striving after the imperiousness of Paris. Roadside snack bars offer French wines.

The United States, too, has left its colonial mark on the continent. But as befits a power that never really competed in the 19th-century scramble for Africa, the U.S. thumbprint is small and blurred.

It is confined to just one major African city: Monrovia, a mildewed port city of 200,000 people on the rain-besotted southwestern bulge of Africa. The American influence one sees and hears on the streets of Monrovia, a city founded 164 years ago by freed American slaves, is fractured and funky and Africanized.

It is as American as Africa gets. There are echoes of the antebellum South and of contemporary inner-city Washington or Detroit. There is no other African capital where the English spoken by Africans has some of the rhythms and inflections of black American slang.

Down at Sheila's Cinema, for instance, "Mean Mother" is playing and packing in Liberians. Mr. Mother, as noted on Sheila's marquee, is "super cool and wild. Smashing the man and the mob for his woman."

On the state-owned Liberian Radio, a disc jockey named Marcus Brown, promoted as "the guy with the glide who will put a smile in your slide," presides over an afternoon program of up-tempo soul music that would not sound out of place blaring from an oversized radio on the shoulder of a teen-ager on Chicago's South Side.

Such a teen-ager on Monrovia's Front Street is likely to dress much as his American counterpart did two or three years ago. Most of the city's clothing is U.S.-made and second-hand. It is purchased in bulk in the United States, often in huge, tightly packed bales. Local Lebanese merchants bring in the bales by ship and sell wholesale to sidewalk hawkers, many of whom display their goods up and down Front Street in wheelbarrows.

The American influence one sees and hears on the streets of Monrovia is fractured and funky and Africanized.

Monrovia is alive with brightly painted signs extolling the services of Madam Carol's House of Beauty and Charm, The Fantastic Doctor of Watches or The Rooster-Sudden Food Service.

Less well painted, in fact crumbling in the heat, mildew and salt air that afflict the city, are the grand houses of the "Americo-Liberians" who founded and, for more than a century, controlled this small country.

Hundreds of these houses, many of them now abandoned and only two restored, were inspired by the architectural style of Virginia and the Eastern Shore of Maryland, according to Bill Siegmann, a Fulbright fellow on leave from his job as curator of African art at the Fine Arts Museum of San Francisco.

"The people who came here from America were, with rare exceptions, freed or free-born black Americans who had not been in Africa before," said Mr. Siegmann, who is helping the Liberian government establish a national museum in Monrovia. "They were not coming home."

"These colonists were petty traders, barbers, clergymen," he said. "The only social and architectural models they had were what they had seen among the white elite back in the United States."

The Americans came to West Africa under the sponsorship of the American Colonization Society, a private organization whose members included Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe. Monrovia is named after President James Monroe, whose administration furnished money and assisted in land purchase negotiations with the locals.

As in the original purchase of Manhattan, the settlers paid rock-bottom prices for real estate, trading beads and cloth for large tracts of land.

When they built on that land, the settlers' houses, like tens of thousands of such structures still standing in Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, were erected around twin parlors that straddled a central hallway. The houses had gabled roofs and dormer windows. In useless and costly homage to 19th-century American architectural taste, most of the houses had brick chimneys.

The chimneys, some of which now have trees growing out of them, were usually phony, fireplaces being out of place where the temperature averages 80 degrees Fahrenheit (27 degrees centigrade).

Old-fashioned American houses and new-fangled American pop culture notwithstanding, Monrovia is not likely to be mistaken for Washington, despite the current similarity in weather.

Consider the everyday garb of some of Monrovia's teen-age girls. Walking hand-in-hand on the city's streets on a recent Saturday morning, girls of the Bassa and Vai tribal groups were naked to the waist, their faces and torsos painted a shocking white.

Residents explained that the girls were midway through a year-long tribal initiation rite that, upon completion, allows them to have boyfriends and marry.

"Monrovia is a hard city to put your finger on," said Mr. Siegmann, who has lived in Liberia off and on for 21 years. "This place is not an emulation of America."

A symbol of the odd blend of the United States and Africa in Liberia has stood for years in the heart of Monrovia. It is a monument to the memory of Matilda Newport, who, according to an official inscription, "performed a valorous deed which contributed in large measure to the ultimate success of the pioneers."

Early Liberian settlers had some of the same problems as European settlers had in America; the natives were not willing to give up their land without a fight.

Matilda Newport, so it is said, helped out by rushing to a loaded cannon and lighting it with her pipe just as a horde of Africans were storming the settlers' camp.

The monument, which shows her, her pipe, the cannon and her unfortunate attackers, has an odd garnish of Americana. The Liberian natives are depicted wearing feather headdresses, in the manner of North American Indians.

Pakistan and Drugs: Unwanted Publicity

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

KARACHI, Pakistan — Two Pakistani military officers are under arrest in connection with separate seizures of heroin, according to officials who have been tracking the cases for signs of the government's willingness to crack down on high-level drug traffickers.

The seizures totaled more than 800 pounds (365 kilograms), which would have a street value in the United States and Western Europe of about $50 million.

The action has focused Western attention on the extent of drug trafficking here and its impact on sensitive areas of this society.

Western experts estimate that 52 percent of the 6.5 tons of heroin flowing into the United States each year comes from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran, with most of that being shipped through Pakistan. For Europe, the figure is 85 percent.

Public attention recently has centered on the sudden upsurge in Pakistan's own opium production after several years of decline under government pressure. Pakistani officials admitted that production this year would probably be between 100 and 160 metric tons, compared to 40 tons last year.

The two seizures are the largest ever made by the Pakistani narcotics control board. But in contrast with most drug hauls here, they have received almost no publicity in Pakistani publications.

The delicate handling of the two cases illustrates how powerful segments of society, such as the military, can affect treatment of a major case. Pakistan has just emerged from almost a decade under martial law and anything involving the military remains sensitive.

Western experts who monitor the narcotics trade in the region generally credit the government with making an effort to hold down cultivation of the opium poppy, despite this year's increase. But there is also a growing concern about heroin originating in Afghanistan.

Western experts say Pakistani authorities are aware of a number of major traffickers but that few arrests are made. The authorities usually reply that their laws put severe limits on how evidence is used.

Even when there are convictions, prison terms are usually brief.

"We can get a guy convicted for three years, a brief enough sentence in itself," said an expert, "and within two months he gets himself transferred to a comfortable room in the prison hospital, and four months later, he's out on the golf course. A man with money can buy himself out."

Another expert said: "It has become like south Florida or Mexico. There are people making 3,000 rupees [$180] a month driving fancy cars and living in big expensive houses."

Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo, during his recent visit to Washington, pledged tough new anti-trafficking laws. Western experts here hope these will include laws allowing use of wiretaps and video surveillance and tougher, mandatory sentences.

"Most senior officials on the federal level are very strong on getting the job done," said an observer. "Where you run into problems is at the provincial level, where political interests and drug enforcement interests run into each other."

In the first of the service cases, Major Said Shah Zahooruddin was turned over to military authorities shortly after his arrest June 18, according to officials. Military spokesmen in Karachi said they were not familiar with the case.

In Islamabad, however, the narcotics control board chairman, Tilshad Najmuddin, said Major Zahooruddin would be tried by a military tribunal.

The major's wife has filed a petition seeking to have the case transferred to a civilian court.

According to officials, Major Zahooruddin was arrested while driving from North-West Frontier province to Karachi after narcotics control officials were given a tip about a large drug shipment.

Major Zahooruddin was on assignment as a training officer for the national guard in North-West Frontier province, source for much of the opium grown in Pakistan or transported from Afghanistan.

In the second case, an air force lieutenant, Khairur Rehman, 31, who is based in Peshawar, was arrested when agents, apparently acting on a tip, stopped his car as it approached Karachi and found 440 pounds of heroin, according to officials.

Like Major Zahooruddin, Lieutenant Rehman has been turned over to military authorities and is expected to face court-martial after narcotics authorities complete their investigation.

Soviet Is Reported To Accept Chinese Border Argument

Reuters

BEIJING — East European diplomats say that the Soviet Union is willing to accept China's position on a long-standing dispute over the demarcation of their border along the rivers of northeast Asia.

They said Thursday that a speech by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, on Monday in the Soviet city of Vladivostok marked a crucial shift in Moscow's position on the border river issue, which led to serious fighting in March 1969.

In his speech Mr. Gorbachev said, "The official border might pass along the main ship channel."

Moscow had insisted that the border ran along the Chinese bank of the Amur and Ussuri rivers, marking the boundary of the far northeastern spur of Chinese territory.

The Chinese have always held to the "thalweg principle," under which borders are judged to run along the deepest part of the main channel of a river, the principle that Mr. Gorbachev also now seems ready to accept.

Pretoria Accused of Breaking Pledge on Rights

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government is being accused of failing to honor a pledge to restore citizenship rights to millions of blacks who became aliens when four tribal regions were granted nominal independence under apartheid.

Official statements recently have indicated that South African citizenship would be restored to only about 1.75 million of the estimated 10 million blacks connected to these regions, called homelands. The rest will be treated as aliens requiring special permits to live and work in South Africa.

Civil rights workers say this effectively means the influx control system, which the government claims to have abolished, will remain in force for millions of blacks and that hundreds of thousands of homeland residents will fail to get permission to work in the industrial cities.

They say that to enforce the control, the police will have to stop blacks on the street and demand to see their personal documents, effectively continuing the "pass law" controls that also are supposed to have been abolished.

Opposition sources are accusing the government of a "massive breach of faith" in its pledges to abolish these controls beginning July 1.

The scrapping of the pass laws and influx control has been widely acclaimed as one of the most important reforms introduced by the administration of President Pieter W. Botha. Mr. Botha emphasized it in a series of signed newspaper advertisements in February.

President Ronald Reagan also cited it in his July 22 policy speech on South Africa as evidence that the Botha administration had wrought a "dramatic change" in South Africa.

"Citizenship, wrongly stripped away, has been restored to nearly six million blacks," Mr. Reagan said.

Now, by the government's own estimate, it seems that fewer than one-third of that number will benefit from the restoration. Civil rights workers say between seven million and eight million other blacks, including many who commute daily to work in the Johannesburg-Pretoria area from townships that are technically in a homeland, will be worse off than before.

The situation will be further aggravated in December when a fifth homeland, KwaNdebele, just north of here, becomes nominally independent.

Hundreds of thousands of workers who commute daily from there into this industrial heartland of South Africa will then also become aliens, requiring work permits to enter the country.

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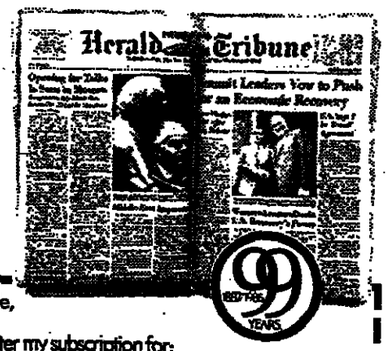

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Greece	Dr.	20,000	11,000	6,000
Netherlands	Fl.	634	340	190
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Italy	Lire	350,000	190,000	106,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200
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International Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

- *Poiret's fashion*
- *Paris Opera in New York*
- *Saleroom reports*

CRITICS' CHOICE

EDINBURGH

Festival Exhibitions

■ The National Galleries of Scotland are showing three exhibitions to coincide with the Edinburgh Festival. At the National Gallery, until Oct. 19, Lighting up the Landscape: French Impressionism and its Origins, focuses on 19th century French landscape painting, with works on loan from collections in Europe and America. At the National Portrait Gallery, until Sept. 30, James Tassie, 1735-1799: Portraitist of the Enlightenment includes portraits and portrait medallions of the major figures of the Scottish Enlightenment. The Gallery of Modern Art, meanwhile, from Aug.9 - Sept 21, holds a retrospective of the work of contemporary Scottish artist John Bellany.

Golden Age

■ Perhaps the most important exhibition of Scottish painting in decades is Painting in Scotland: The Golden Age 1707-1843, at the Talbot Rice Art Centre, Edinburgh from Aug. 8-31, and at the Tate Gallery, London, from Oct. 15 - Jan.4. It displays more than 200 works by Raeburn, Ramsay, and Wilkie, together with lesser known painters of the Scottish Enlightenment.

Musical Englightenment

■ The Edinburgh Festival's theme of the Scottish Enlightenment encompasses the opening event of the music program Aug. 10, the festival's own production in the original English of Weber's "Oberon," conducted by Seiji Ozawa, staged by Frank Dunlop and designed by Carl Toms. Elizabeth Connell, Philip Langridge, Peter Lindroos and Benjamin Luxon head the cast and later performances are Aug. 12 and 14. Also in the festival's first week are the Stary Theater of Krakow with Andrzej Wajda's production of "Crime and Punishment" (10 performances, Aug. 9-16), the Lyon Opera Ballet with Maguy Marin's version of "Cinderella," to Prokofiev's score (Aug. 12-16), the Bavarian State Theater with Ingmar Bergman's production of Ingmar Bergman's staging of Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman" (Aug. 14-16), and two Scottish 18th-century works, "Douglas," a play by John Home, and "The Gentle Shepherd," a ballad opera by Allan Ramsay.

WASHINGTON

Gifts to the National

■ The National Gallery's West Building features an exhibition of 85 works of art by French, British and American artists, selected from among the more than 800 works donated by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mellon to the gallery since 1964. The exhibition spans the 18th-20th centuries, and includes paintings recently donated on view for the first time. The paintings and drawings exhibited include outstanding works by the American artists Winslow Homer, George Bellows and Thomas Eakins. But the body of the exhibition is made up of French Impressionist and Post-Impressionist paintings, and includes many works by Cézanne, Monet and Eugène Boudin. Until Oct. 16.

Van Gogh's Harvest: a Mellon gift.

LONDON

Surrealist Photography

■ An exhibition at the Hayward Gallery entitled L'Amour Fou shows how photography occupied a central place in the Surrealist movement of the 1920s and '30s. Works by Man Ray, Hans Bellmer, Salvador Dali and George Hugnet are included, as well as some unfamiliar images by the photographers of the time — Brassai, Andre Kertesz, Raoul Ubac, Maurice Tabard — during Surrealist phases in their careers. Their principal subject was the female nude, and their influence is still perceptible in the aesthetics of photography and advertising today. Until Oct.5.

PARIS

Blixen Photographs

■ An exhibition based on the life of Karen Blixen, author of "Out of Africa," has been mounted by the Danish culture ministry and is on show at the Maison du Danemark, 145, Avenue du Champs-Elysées until Oct. 5. Three series of photographs present the author's childhood in Denmark, the 17 years she spent managing a plantation in Kenya — on which her book and the recent Oscar-winning film were based — and her later years as a writer back in Denmark. There are also video recordings of interviews she gave just before her death in 1962. If nothing else the show demonstrates that, in looks, the original Karen Blixen could more than compete with Meryl Streep, who portrayed her in the film.

Marriages of Words and Music

Howard Ashman and Marvin Hamlisch. New York Times/Ruby Washington

Frederick Loewe and the late Alan Jay Lerner. Friedman-Abeles

A most intimate working relationship

by Stephen Holden

NEW YORK — "A songwriting partnership is like a marriage," Richard Rodgers wrote. "Apart from just liking each other, a lyricist and a composer should be able to spend long periods of time together — around the clock if need be — without getting on each other's nerves. Their goals, outlooks and basic philosophies should be similar, so that the song they create is accepted as a spontaneous emotional expression emanating from a single source."

Rodgers's comparison of songwriting collaboration to marriage is one of those clichés that is profoundly apt. But while it applies as much today to Broadway collaboration as it did 30 years ago, during the golden age of the Broadway musical, the ethics and expectations of theater songwriting, like the institution of marriage itself, have changed and relaxed.

It now costs about $4 million to mount a typical Broadway show, and the investment and development usually takes several years. With so much riding on each show, collaborations tend increasingly to be short-term affairs on specific projects.

The recent death of the lyricist, Alan Jay Lerner, who with his longtime collaborator Frederick Loewe wrote the songs for "My Fair Lady," was a sad reminder that the songs in a show aren't as important as they used to be. This is the age of the auteur director, often a choreographer like Michael Bennett, Bob Fosse or Tommy Tune, in which stage design and choreography count as much as the music. Of course, a Broadway show wouldn't be a show without songs. This coming season, new shows like "Smile," with lyrics by Howard Ashman and music by Marvin Hamlisch, and "Rags," with lyrics by Stephen Schwartz and music by Charles Strouse, will test the mettle of a new younger generation of theater composers and lyricists.

"Collaboration is the most intimate sort of relationship," said Ashman, the lyricist, book writer and director of the off-Broadway hit show "Little Shop of Horrors" and of "Smile."

The composer of "Smile," Marvin Hamlisch, already has two smash hits behind him, each of them the fruit of a different collaboration. "A Chorus Line" has lyrics by Edward Kleban and "They're Playing Our Song" lyrics by Carole Bayer Sager.

"When I started out as a rehearsal pianist, one of the first jobs I had was with Jule Styne, who tended to work with different writers on different projects," Hamlisch said. "Perhaps that's why I tend to cast different writers for different things. Certain lyricists seem more suited than others for certain projects."

For Ashman and Hamlisch, as well as for the vast majority of other Broadway songwriters, "marriage" no longer implies the long-term commitment envisioned by Rodgers, who enjoyed two of the most enduring creative unions in Broadway history. His partnership with Lorenz Hart spanned 25 years and his collaboration with Oscar Hammerstein 2d more than 18. Such teams have become a vanishing breed, with John Kander and Fred Ebb holding out as Broadway's longest-lasting continuing partnership.

Charles Strouse, the composer of "Rags," scheduled to open next month on Broadway, used to be part of a team. With the lyricist Lee Adams, he wrote the scores for the hit shows "Bye Bye Birdie," "Golden Boy" and "Applause."

"Lee and I are still close friends, but he isn't as eager as I am to work, and I'm still hungry," Strouse said recently. "I look at myself and Stephen as the odd couple," said the composer, who is 20 years older than his partner. "The collaboration almost didn't stick because for a year and a half we danced around each other. We were so busy being polite that we couldn't get down to the business of saying this or that song stinks. But once we did, it worked very smoothly."

Ashman blamed Broadway's boom-or-bust economics on today's lack of stable, long-term partnerships.

"Today it takes three or four years to get a show on," he said. "It makes you feel that you only have a limited amount of time. If you're lucky, you may able to do only a few shows in your whole life. In order to stretch and learn and stay healthy, you want to work with more than one person. That's why there's more wife-swapping going on."

Ashman wrote "Little Shop of Horrors" with the composer Alan Menken, who has been collaborating with Tom Eyen on a show, "Kicks," which should make it to Broadway later this coming season. Eyen also subscribes to the mix-and-match view of Broadway songwriting collaboration. After writing the lyrics and book for "Dreamgirls" with the composer Henry Krieger, he chose Menken for "Kicks."

"Henry's style is pop and modern, and he was right for 'Dreamgirls,'" Eyen said. "The work I'm doing with Alan is from another musical era — the show is a tribute to the last 25 years of musical theater, beginning with 'The Pajama Game.'

Following "Dreamgirls," Krieger wrote the music for "The Tap Dance Kid" with the lyricist Robert Lorick, and now he is busy at work on "a Zen adventure musical" about a legendary samurai warrior. His collaborator on the project is the Japanese literary star, Hisashi Inoue.

In England, of Andrew Lloyd Webber and Tim Rice recently resumed a collaboration that had been interrupted by Rice's show "Chess," for which Rice wrote the lyrics with music by Benny Andersson and Bjorn Ulvaeus of the Swedish pop group Abba.

"When Rodgers and Hammerstein were at their peak, records didn't dominate pop music the way they have since the late 1950s," Rice observed the other day. "Growing up, I was much more interested in the Everly Brothers than in Rodgers and Hammerstein."

Gilbert and Sullivan, the most renowned of collaborators, frequently fought; they communicated by mail. Both saw their words and music as joined in competition. Arthur Sullivan complained that having to serve W.S. Gilbert's words never allowed his music "to rise and speak for itself."

Rodgers's collaborations with Hart and Hammerstein may have been perfect creative marriages, but their personal relationships were less than ideal. An unhappy bachelor, with a steadily worsening drinking problem, Hart was a brilliant, vulnerable and self-destructive man for whom Rodgers played the role of older brother, though he was seven years younger.

Hammerstein was a solid family man from a colorful theatrical dynasty. But to Rodgers's frustration, his lyrics came with a painstaking slowness. While Rodgers and Hammerstein enjoyed a cordial relationship, they also kept their distance.

Rodgers's extraordinary compatibility with two such different sensibilities is one of the miracles of the modern theater. The contrast between his wistfully carefree songs written with Hart and the more formal, more operetta-influenced songs with Hammerstein is so striking as to suggest the work of two different, equally great composers.

The question, "Which comes first, words or music?" has three answers. Depending on the collaborators, either one can come first, or else the songs are pieced together more or less simultaneously.

In his collaboration with Hart, Rodgers would usually play a completed melody and then the two would toss titles and lyric ideas at each other. "Once we agreed on a general theme, Larry would write the words, and we would have a finished song — he was a phenomenally fast worker and luckily I was, too," Rodgers wrote.

Lorenz Hart and Richard Rodgers.

In the case of Rodgers and Hammerstein, the words came first. After extensive meetings to discuss songs, the two would go their separate ways, Rodgers to his home in Fairfield, Connecticut, Hammerstein to his farm in Doylestown, Pennsylvania. The situation was reversed in the case of "Show Boat," Hammerstein's earlier landmark collaboration with Jerome Kern — the music came first.

The Bernstein-Sondheim collaboration was a piecing together process. "After much discussion, Lenny would develop core motifs and I would do the same with lyrics, and we would discuss them and argue the meaning and in that way we would grow the songs together," Sondheim said. "Lenny wanted us to work together and I preferred to work separately, so we compromised and worked on the average two days apart and one day together. We had two ways of relieving any possible tensions. Every Thursday, the British magazine The Listener would arrive in the mail and we would do the cryptic puzzle together. And any competitiveness would be worked out in cutthroat games of anagrams."

For both "Little Shop of Horrors" and "Smile," Ashman has worked side by side at the piano with the composer. "With Marvin, if it's a narrative song, the lyrics are first," he said. "I'll come in with a complete draft which we then edit and hone until his melodic impulse comes naturally to it. If it doesn't come, the lyric is wrong. But with ballads Marvin likes to write the music first."

In songwriting, Hamlisch's great obsession is with character. "I try to write music that captures the personality and point of view of whoever is singing," he said. "A lot of shows make the mistake of putting a song in a place where it doesn't belong just because they like the song. I've thrown out many melodies I loved because there was no place in which they belonged."

THE modus operandi for the Andrew Lloyd Webber-Tim Rice kind of show — a form that might be called the international style of musical because its songs draw heavily on the spirit of European pop records — is vastly different.

"Andrew and I came out of left field, from a country whose show music tradition is quiet," Rice said recently. "Since we had no great tradition to follow, we broke the rules without realizing it. The only interest in our first show, 'Jesus Christ Superstar,' came from a record company, so that is where we went. It was by a fluke that we found this wonderful way of advance-selling a show. Having accidentally discovered the formula with 'Superstar,' we deliberately did the same thing again with 'Evita.' But making a record first can be a two-edged sword. While it helps you pre-sell a show, you then have to live up to the record."

The Lloyd Webber and Rice international style of pop spectacle, record-oriented as it is — and historically removed from the Broadway tradition — has become, in fact, an almost separate genre of musical theater from American shows.

In America, where the gulf between Broadway and pop records has grown increasingly wide, the genre poses a bold threat to a Broadway tradition that, in addition to being economically shaky, is bound up in its own history.

"The shows from England have benefited from records and hit songs, and there's nothing wrong with that," Hamlisch said. "But I never look to write a hit. I'm writing for a character, and occasionally it happens that a character has a song that becomes famous. The great example in recent years is Sondheim's 'Send In the Clowns.'"

As Broadway's economic climate worsens and the competition for the public ear grows fiercer, the passionate songwriting collaborations that have sustained the musical seem endangered. The scores for "A Chorus Line," "Dreamgirls" and above all those of Stephen Sondheim, demonstrate that there is still a passion for dramatic songwriting on Broadway. But one can foresee the time when a genre that achieved greatness through its inspired musical scores becomes so hungry for blockbuster hits that it relies on temporary marriages of convenience among a shrinking pool of songwriters.

Before his ascendancy in the 1970s as the most artistically high-reaching composer-lyricist to work on Broadway, Sondheim had served a remarkable apprenticeship, first as Hammerstein's pupil and then as the lyrical collaborator on two landmark shows, "West Side Story" (with Leonard Bernstein) and "Gypsy" (with Jule Styne). For Sondheim, the Bernstein collaboration was formative.

"I learned a lot of things from Lenny, but the most important was philosophical and had to do with the whole idea of taking a chance, of not being afraid to fall from the highest rung of the ladder," Sondheim recalled. "I had come from the other end of the telescope, in that my writing was exceedingly neat. I had never attempted to write highly stylized songs. Lenny's approach to music has always been to think big. The whole idea of writing arias for street kids who talked in a kind of poetry and also danced would never have occurred to me. Lenny's approach to music is about excess, and the errors we made in 'West Side' were those of excess. But Lenny's idea of going too far rather than not far enough I have found invaluable." ■

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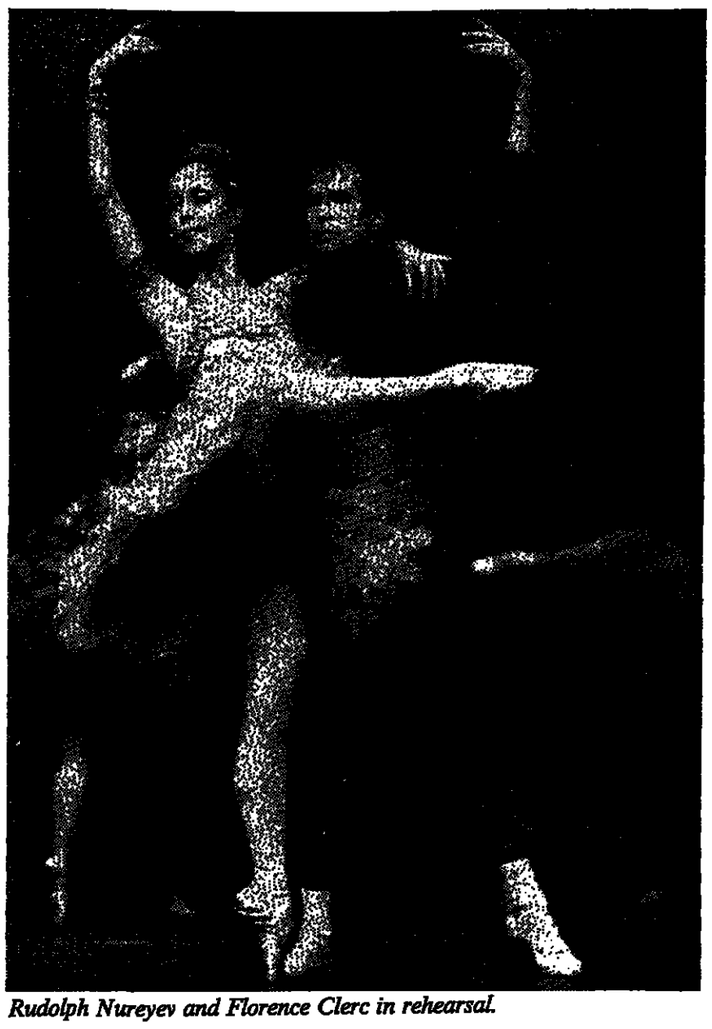
Martha Swope

Tom Eyen and Henry Krieger.

Martha Swope Associates/Carol Rosegg

Charles Strouse and Stephen Schwartz.

WEEKEND



Rudolph Nureyev and Florence Clerc in rehearsal.

Displaying Paris Dancers in New York

by Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK — Dancers, not ballets, have always come first at the Paris Opéra Ballet. One need only recall the two most famous ballets created at the Opéra to prove the point. "La Sylphide" was composed in 1832 for Marie Taglioni. "Giselle" was created in 1841 for Carlotta Grisi. The pattern can be traced in an illuminating exhibition, "Three Centuries of the Paris Opéra Ballet," on view through Sept. 27 at the Library and Museum of Performing Arts at Lincoln Center.

Once again, the dancers had it over the productions during the Paris Opéra Ballet's recent visit. Yet these productions, whatever their faults, had one indisputable merit. They showed off the company to brilliant effect, displaying the presence and style of the Paris dancers at every level.

Thus even the very young Lionel Delanoé, a corps member, could not help but repeatedly catch the eye in the ensembles. He has the advantage of red hair, but even in an all red-haired corps, one suspects, he would be noticeable for his exuberant, infectious energy, the elegance of his gestures and the purity of his dancing in "Swan Lake" and "Raymonda." Certainly he is a dancer to watch. And it would not be remiss to see certain French principals soon again as guest artists with New York companies. Why not invite Sylvie Guillem to appear with the New York City Ballet and Patrick Dupond to appear, as he did before 1981, with American Ballet Theater? Dupond can make the classics come wonderfully alive, and Guillem's physique and manner are tailor-made for the Balanchine repertory.

To turn to the productions, surprisingly, Balanchine was danced exceedingly well in New York. True, we saw a version of his Bizet ballet, "Le Palais de Cristal" (based on the 1947 original) that is not as difficult as his later version for the City Ballet, known as "Symphony in C" (the second movement in the American version is less romantic, the third has trickier partnering). The French do not dance with the attack we now see in the City Ballet. Yet there are many valid ways of dancing Balanchine — as the City Ballet itself has proved over the decades.

What is not tolerable is a disregard of choreographic detail and a misunderstanding of the Balanchine aesthetic. In the mid-1960s, I saw "Palais de Cristal" in Paris, performed with such flagrant lassitude and carelessness that even the young Frenchman sitting next to me buried his face in his hands and said, "It's too embarrassing. I can't look."

Yet the New York audience rose and cheered every "Palais de Cristal." The level of classical technique is so high now in the Paris company that it can adapt to a neo-classical style grounded in a traditional base. Balanchine's premise was always that classical training was a springboard for innovation, that classicism can and should evolve.

The secret of the Paris dancers' success in this ballet lies thus in an unlikely source — Rudolf Nureyev's versions of the Russian classics. In New York we saw his stimulating if controversial "Swan Lake" and a one-act anthology of divertissements from his full-length "Raymonda." Now that Nureyev has given the company an unprecedented concentration of Petipa stagings, combined with Balanchine, "Coppélia," and Bournonville excerpts, there is more emphasis on classical technique than in the recent past.

Interestingly, the company's presentation of Serge Lifar's 1947 "Les Mirages" revealed the neo-classical style at the base of one of its earlier dramatic ballets. Along with Francine Lancelot's fine Baroque pastiche, "Lulli: Quelques Pas Graves de Baptiste," the Lifar ballet showed us another side of the company. Originally composed in 1944, "Les Mirages" has the yearning-for-escape theme common to French ballet, film and theater of a wartime period. Its Surrealist roots — the hero enters the kingdom of dreams with a key — also recall certain Balanchine ballets of the 1930s.

Nonetheless, it is the Nureyev productions that have restored the company to an opera house grandeur. His productions may be wrongheaded, but they have also pulled the company into shape. His excerpts from "Raymonda" and his full-length "Swan Lake" here contained enough Petipa and Ivanov choreography to serve as a test of the company's classical dancing. The catch is that there is also a great deal of original Nureyev choreography in these versions of the classics — and this is the kind of choreography that in the past has served to trip up dancers rather than develop them.

Yet, repeatedly, the dancers triumphed over these technical difficulties and the choreography also served the dancers well by placing them in relief.

GRUDGINGLY, one must admit that what looks like a secret fraternity ritual, a new all-male polonaise in Act 1 of "Swan Lake" (quirky palm-to-palm gestures, men moving in spoke formation and touching the floor) is also a marvelous showcase for the young male ensemble — dazzling in its unison jumps and leg beats. The noble classical line, often lost in the directional changes and busy look of some Nureyev choreography, is now more visible.

In short, Nureyev is choreographing better. A new solo for Rothbart in the ballroom act looked incomprehensible when he performed it, but as danced by Patrice Bart it had a dynamism and martial strutting bravura compatible with the character. The first lakeside act is close to the standard choreography. The new choreography in the last act is emotionally powerful as the swans repeatedly fall into the deep curtsy Michel Fokine abstracted when he created "The Dying Swan" for Anna Pavlova.The very first dance passage in Act 1 is a waltz on a grand scale, a perfect and immediate introduction to the spirit behind the current company.

It is this instant emphasis on dance values that gets this "Swan Lake" off to a good start. The flaw is in the rethinking of the story — or rather that a new dramatic concept has not been fully realized. The traditional 1895 "Swan Lake" remains the most clear and persuasive.

In tipping the dramatic balance toward the hero, Nureyev has also given him — and the other men — more dancing. His version moves Siegfried's outdoor party and the two lakeside scenes as well as the ballroom act into a room! No romantic moonlight scenes by a lake here — instead we are to believe the traditional plot is Siegfried's dream. And yet the basis premise behind the conception is not so much Freudian and modern as it is Romantic. As the curtain rises, Siegfried is asleep while a woman in a highwaisted dress hover by his throne just as the sylph hovers over James in his chair in "La Sylphide." A caped figure — Rothbart or the Tutor — then jumps with the woman into an abyss and the two are transformed into winged creatures flying upward in the same way that the sylph flies up at the end when James has betrayed her.

Nureyev has tried to pour a late-19th-century ballet — with set pieces of electrifying dancing — into the mold of an early-19th-century Romantic ballet. There is a clash of genres here. Moreover, Romantic stories about encounters with supernatural creatures were deliberate metaphors for hidden, even erotic, yearnings that could not be expressed openly. Modern audiences can choose to see James's and Albrecht's encounters with sylphs and wilis as projections of the hero's mind. But we are given a choice of interpretation, not told that we must see it all as a dream. The lesson that the Romantics remembered is one that Nureyev forgot in this instance. ■

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Art Market Too Chaotic for Comfort

THE END of season reports issued by Sotheby's and Christie's are admirably terse these days. Christie's announced that its worldwide sales from Sept. 20, 1985, through July 31, 1986, totaled £365,180,000 ($536,814,000) — up by 8.2 percent from last season if measured in sterling, the less volatile of the two currencies, or 10.9 percent in dollars. Sotheby's sales were £473,317,000, 6 percent down in sterling but 8 percent up in dollars ($691,485,000).

The optimism conveyed by the reports barely reflects the realities of the season.

SOUREN MELIKIAN

They says nothing of the difficulties, particularly in the fall, nor of the spectacular recovery from mid-May to mid-July.

At Sotheby's auction of Impressionist, Modern and Contemporary art in London on Oct. 23, 171 of the 356 lots that were offered failed to sell. And 13 were withdrawn before the sale. Others just managed to reach their low estimate. These included some quite pleasing pictures such as Albert Lebourg's Impressionist landscape, "Les Bords de la Durdent," dated 1899, which went for only £6,600.

Two weeks later similar mishaps could be observed at the top end of the market in New York. Christie's had been heavily advertising the Impressionist paintings from the collection of Harris Whittemore and the Important Impressionist and Modern paintings and sculpture from the collection of Juan Alvarez de Toledo, both sold in the same evening session Nov. 12.

Whittemore was one of the early buyers of Impressionist art, to which he was introduced by Mary Cassatt, the American Impressionist whom he met in Paris in 1891. His acquisitions, unquestionably significant to the history of American collecting, were far from uniformly admirable but this hardly seemed to matter. With one exception they sold brilliantly, including duds such as Manet's portrait in the manner of Velazquez, which found a buyer at $198,000, or Monet's "Rocks from a Cliff Top," which went up to $715,000. But the Alvarez de Toledo collection was another matter. The vendor was an Argentinian shipping magnate who had started buying recently as an investment. Of 39 pictures, 13 failed to sell, representing 42 percent of the $6.1 million total. A beautiful still life by Van Gogh, which had realized $2.2 million at the André Meyer sale in 1980, was stranded at $1.9 million.

A contrast was offered by Sotheby's sale the next day, when the Albert Dreitzer collection of no special distinction worked wonders, followed by a general sale remarkable chiefly for its lackluster paintings. All told, Sotheby's Impressionist and Modern works of art added up to $25.22 million, only 5.5 percent failing to find buyers.

By the end of the week, however, Christie's could comfort itself with the outcome of its Théodore Géricault sale in London on Nov. 15. The collection built up over 30 years by the Swiss businessman Hans E. Bühler included one of the greatest paintings by the French Romantic master representing a black man in a naval officer's jacket. It went up to a £1.46 million, tripling Christie's expectations. An astounding £540,000 was paid for a wonderful but small (8 by 11½ inches or 20 by 30 centimeters) sketch on paper, "La course de chevaux libres."

Indeed, during the next three weeks, both Sotheby's and Christie's made some remarkable scores. Sotheby's could congratulate itself for the record $5.5 million at which it sold in New York the best preserved set ever offered at auction of Redouté's "Les liliacées," followed on Dec. 5 by another record $4.2 million paid for Rembrandt Peale's likeness of his brother, Rubens Peale. This gigantic price paid for the academic portrait of a bespectacled gentleman of the 1840s reflects the steep rise over the last two years of any significant work of art by an American artist or simply related to American history.

Tang pottery camel.

Christie's had its moment of glory with its sale of Old Master prints from Chatsworth on Dec. 5. Brilliantly hyped by the auction house, the "famous print collection at Chatsworth," as a London daily put it, set 68 records for individual artists, including Rembrandt's "Christ Presented to the People," bought by a London dealer for £561,000. The next day, the auction spotlights switched to Monte Carlo. There Christie's had mounted its first auction in what had been a Sotheby's stronghold since 1975, only meekly contested by one or two Paris auctioneers. The subject was French furniture and decorative objects of the 17th and 18th centuries. Remarkably conducted by Charles Allsop, then vice chairman of Christie's London, the auction brought 45.5 million francs (then $5.9 million).

SO deafening was the applause that greeted every such feat that no one paid much attention to creaking noises. Sotheby's late November sale of academic painting in London suffered a 22.7 percent failure rate. Nor was the Dec. 9 antiquities sale with 20.3 percent of the 16 works failing to sell. But this was nothing compared to the disaster suffered by Sotheby's in its attempts at staging an Islamic sale at Dubai. Consisting chiefly of bazaar-level wares, yet hyped at considerable cost, its reception was cool. Inside sources reported a buy-in rate exceeding 92 percent, an all-time high for either Sotheby's or Christie's.

But spring events showed that crises were not confined to the Islamic field. While Impressionist and Modern art of second to third rate quality jogged along very nicely at Sotheby's and Christie's London sales late in March, it was Christie's turn to suffer a serious defeat with its April 24 auction of "Important European Sculpture and Works of Art" of which 64 percent were unsold.

Fortunately, success stories followed so closely that attention was deflected. In Amsterdam, Christie's made market history with its 37 million guilder (then $15.5 million) sale of Chinese porcelain and some Chinese gold ingots only a few days later. Recovered in the South Seas from a sunken Dutch merchant ship, the Geldermalsen, 156,080 pieces of porcelain were carried away at 10 or 15 times the price they would have been worth in any other context, thanks to the most sophisticated publicity campaign in auction house history.

But this was dwarfed compared with the outburst of optimistic buying that took place at the same time in New York, chiefly at Sotheby's but also at Christie's Impressionist and Modern sales. Again prices for works that were not of the highest order soared.

Chinese porcelain, gold ingots: Record prices in Amsterdam

The earlier interest for any art connected with America expressed itself once again. Another haystack picture by Monet, originally bought by Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer from Chicago, was sold at Christie's for $2.53 million.

In mid-June, Sotheby's London auction of Chinese pottery with such highs as the £319,000 camel of the Tang period conveniently blotted out the memories of more difficult Chinese sales earlier in the season, particularly at Christie's. Late June and July were an end-of-season auctioneer's dream. Christie's agonies over European Renaissance and Baroque sculpture were forgotten with more of the same reaching dizzying heights, partly through their association with English Country Houses. Sotheby's surpassed itself in the Impressionist and Modern masters field when it sold a Juan Gris still life for £1.37 million.

With such brilliant prices, it seems almost petty to recall that Sotheby's June sale of Islamic manuscripts registered a 39 percent buy-in rate or that the rarest European astrolabe seen at auction, circa 1300, sold for only £31,900 — far below what it should have made.

But most professionals know that the market is too chaotic for comfort. Every sale seems like a gamble as a result of reserves set too close to the probable highs rather than the conceivable lows. Brinksmanship used to be a word relevant to superpower diplomacy. It may now be extended to super auction power rivalry. ■

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INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

ENGLAND

LONDON:
●Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
— To Aug. 10: Cecil Beaton: A retrospective of the photographer's work.
●British Museum (tel:636.15.55).
— To Aug. 17: Florentine Drawings of the 16th century.
— To Feb. 15: Archaeology in Britain: New Views of the Past; discoveries and achievments of the past 40 years.
●Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).
— To Oct. 5: Dreams of a Summer Night, an exhibition of Scandinavian painting at the turn of the century.
●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
— To Aug. 10: Oskar Kokoschka (1886-1980): Over 200 paintings are exhibited in this retrospecitive marking the centenary of Kokoschka's birth.
— To Aug. 31: Prints and sculpture, 1984-86, by Barry Flanagan.
— To Aug. 31: Jasper Johns: "Savarin" monotypes.
●Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
To Aug. 31: American Potters Today.

FRANCE

BORDEAUX:
●Galerie des Beaux Arts.
— To Aug. 25: Paintings and prints by Pierre Bonnard, including 34 works from before 1910, relatively early in the artist's career.

PARIS:
●Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
— To Aug. 24: Recent works by Toni Grand and Enzo Cucchi.
— To Oct. 13: A showing of 250 works of sculpture from between the years 1900-1970, entitled, What is modern sculpture?
●Hotel de Ville, Salle Saint-Jean (tel: 42.76.51.53).
— To Aug. 24: George Grosz in Berlin: 150 works by the caricaturist and satirical artist from his years in Berlin, 1912-1932.
●Louvre des Antiquaires (tel: 42.97.27.00).
— To Sept. 28: Three Centuries of Spanish-American Gold and Silver Work; 17th-19th century works from the Fernandez-Blanco museum in Buenos-Aires.
●Musée Bourdelle (tel: 45.48.67.27).
— To Sept. 28: Arbit Blatas and the School of Paris.
●Musée Cernuschi (tel: 45.63.50.75).
— To Oct. 12: Animal art motifs in Japan from the the time the Shoguns, 18th-19th centuries.
●Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47.23.61.27).
— To Sept. 21: African and Oceanic Masks and Sculpture: 110 works from a private collection.
— To Sept. 7: Nouveaux Réalistes: 110 works by 13 artists of the movement dating from the early 1960s and including Yves Klein, Arman, César, Christo.

GERMANY

DUSSELDORF:
●Kunstmuseum (tel: 899.24.60).
— To Oct. 1: The Passion: 60 Drawings by German expressionist Otto Pankok from the 1930s.
●Stadtmuseum (tel: 899.61.70).
— To Aug. 17: Paintings and drawings by Carl Barth (1896-1976).

ESSEN:
●Villa Hügel.
— To Nov. 2: The largest showing to date of art from East Germany in the West, entitled "Baroque in Dresden — A European Metropolis in the 18th Century." Over 600 works from royal collections from the period 1694-1733.

HAMBURG:
●Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 24.82.5).
— To Sept. 14: Eve and the Future: The changing image of women as reflected in art since the French Revolution. 350 works of graphic, plastic and video art.

MUNICH:
●Neue Pinakothek, Staatsgemäldesammlungen (tel: 23.80.50).
— To Aug. 10: In Search of the Golden Age: Dutch painting from the first half of the 19th century, from European museums and collections.

ITALY

FLORENCE:
●Fort Belvedere.
— To Sept. 7: Donatello and His People, contains 100 pieces of sculpture by Donatello and the generation he influenced, including Ghiberti, della Quercia, Michelozzo.
●Palazzo Pitti (tel: 21.34.40).
— To Sept. 7: Sacred and profane views of Mary Magdalene by artists from the middle ages to the 20th century: Giotto, Titian and de Chirico figure among 134 works.

ROME:
●Palazzo Braschi (tel: 687.58.80).
— To Aug. 15: Roma 1934: Rome's artistic and cultural life of the period, with works by Balla, de Chirico and contemporaries.
●Museo Nazionale delle Arte Tradizioni.
— To Nov. 30: Nearly 500 works of 19th century gold- and silverwork by Italian craftsmen.

VENICE:
●Ca' Pesaro.
— To Oct. 5: Private collections from Europe and North America contribute to an exhibition of 160 works by Swiss artist Paul Klee ranging from 1896 to 1940.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM:
●Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
— To Sept. 9: French Graphic Art 1860-1900: Etchings of the Impressionist school and lesser known contemporaries.

LEYDEN:
— To Sept. 22: Treasures From Turkey: An overview of the civilizations of Asia minor; 400 objects from 20 different museums in Turkey, including the Topkapi museum in Istanbul.

DOONESBURY

WEEKEND

Paul Poiret, the First Fashion Tyrant

PARIS — Until Paul Poiret opened his own house in 1903, couturiers were dressmakers. Even the grand houses of Worth and Doucet, both of which briefly employed Poiret, were less concerned with inventing a line than in refining details exquisitely, creating dresses that flatter the wearer rather than carry the maker's imprint.

Poiret changed all that. He was the first fashion dictator, the colorful creator of boutiques, house perfumes, royalties for ready-to-wear, promotion parties — all the staples that have made today's couturiers into corporate giants. He was a showman, a publicist, a distinguished art collector, an actor (he played with Colette in "La Vagabonde"),

MARY BLUME

the discoverer of the United States as a huge potential market. He even wrote a cookbook. He was the epitome of that now faded word, Parisian.

He was the greatest fashion innovator of all, reduced now to a mere footnote in history books and briefly resuscitated (until Oct. 5) at the Musée de la Mode et du Costume at the Musée Galliera. The Poiret exhibition (oddly accompanied by examples of work by his sisters who, to his fury, became designers as well) was seen first in Tokyo and is described as the first major Poiret exhibition since his death. His fabrics were fragile and relatively few examples of his work have survived. Happily, he chose such artists as Iribe and Lepape and such photographers as Steichen and Man Ray to document and publicize his designs.

Poiret was born in Paris in 1879 and was briefly and unwisely apprenticed to an umbrella manufacturer. He worked for Doucet, then went to Worth, whose director chose him to design a simple line, explaining, "We are in the position of a large restaurant that serves nothing but caviar. We need a department of fried potatoes." Poiret was definitely not a fried potato and went on to found his own house in 1903.

As he prospered, his girth broadened and the young Cocteau likened him to "some sort of huge chestnut." He was, wrote Cecil Beaton, "both innovator and a reactionary, a fashion tyrant and a generous, idealistic dreamer." Until Poiret, says Beaton, it had been an age of "ceremonial fashions." Poiret abandoned ceremony for a sense of occasion.

The exhibition begins with the decorous and exquisite dresses of Doucet and Worth, wasp-waisted and pale. In the following room, Poiret's early dresses come as a glorious shock — draped and unwaisted, pure in line and outspoken in color.

"The taste for the refinements of the 18th century had led all women into a sort of deliquescence," he later wrote. "On the pretext that it was 'distinguished,' all vitality had been suppressed . . . all that was soft, washed out and insipid was held in honor . . . I had to wake up the good people of Lyon, whose stomach is a bit heavy, and put a little gaiety, a new freshness, into their color schemes."

Caricature of Poiret by Rip, 1922.

Silk fabric designed by Raoul Dufy for Poiret, 1919.

From the first, Poiret saw fashion as part of a *mode de vie*, or what we infelicitously call today a lifestyle. He was involved in fabric design (Raoul Dufy was among his artists) and, perhaps under the influence of the Wiener Werkstätte, in the making of furniture and home decorations and even in packaging.

Because he freed women from the corset, Poiret has been hailed as a precursor of women's liberation, which is not only inaccurate (having freed them from the corset, he promptly shackled their ankles in hobble skirts) but uncharacteristic. He was very much a pasha — and played the role at one of his most famous parties, "The 1002d Night," at which his wife, who was also his best model, wore harem pantaloons — and any notions of equality were distinctly out of place with this godlike creature who had posted outside his office a sign:

"Attention! Danger! Before knocking, ask yourself three times if it is absolutely necessary to disturb HIM."

In 1913, on his promotional tour to the United States, a Boston journalist asked whether the world might hope for a return to modesty. "Pardon me Mademoiselle, but modesty does not interest me," Poiret replied.

Always theatrical, Poiret early in his career designed Sarah Bernhardt's famous white uniform for "L'Aiglon." Palmer White, in his standard biography, "Poiret" (published in London in 1973 and now out in French), describes how he later made a costume for Mistinguett that was to look like a rose, with a diamond-covered stalk rising from her head. At her first fitting Mistinguett dared complain, "I can't dance in that." "You can't dance in anything," said Poiret.

His great period was the Belle Epoque and later he wrote, "I hope you may come to know a time like my youth when people could enjoy the present because they had confidence in the future. The petty worries and annoyances of life had not yet crushed the individual and put a damper on the pleasures of life."

When World War I broke out Poiret, the father of five children, enlisted and served for four and a half years. His fashion house never recovered. He continued with his fetes and his fancies but financial problems beset him and, worse, he was démodé. By 1923 Harper's Bazaar was covering 20 Paris couturiers and ignoring Poiret. The saddest items in the current exhibition are two pretty but unconvincing dinner dresses from 1928 "attributed to Poiret." In his heyday, there would have been no doubt.

His fashion house closed in 1929 but Poiret had the misfortune to live until 1944, reaching such depths of poverty toward the end of his life that he cut himself a suit from a hotel peignoir. At one point he was reduced to reciting the fables of La Fontaine in a Cannes nightclub.

He was improvident, expansive, a man made for arabesques, not debit and credit columns. In the early '30s, when Poiret was living above the Salle Pleyel and unable to pay the rent, his nephew got an advance for him from Liberty's for some cheap fabric designs that Poiret was to make. When the nephew came to call, he found his uncle had spent the money not on rent but on an amazing refrigerator whose workings he carefully explained and which he had filled with champagne. He had also bought a fine telescope and had been up all night looking at the stars. "I have," he happily told his nephew, "spent the night with Venus." ■

Costume for Sarah Bernhardt, above, in "L'Aiglon,"; hobble skirt and pantaloon gown, 1911, above right; sack dress, right, 1911.

Islamic Art on Show in London

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — Two aspects of Islam, one contemporary, the other historical, are highlighted in current London shows.

At the Mathaf Gallery "Mosques and Minarets" demonstrates the grandeur of Islamic architecture as portrayed by the West European Orientalist artists of the recent past. And at the Zamana Gallery "Centuries of Gold — the Coinage of Medieval Islam" displays in a unique way the economic and artistic history of the spread of the faith. From A.D. 696 (the year of the Hegira — AH 77 — the Islamic calendar takes its dateline from A.D. 622 when the Prophet Mohammed fled from Mecca to Medina) coinage was issued in the name of God by the reigning caliph. And he more often than not caused his own name to be engraved on those coins.

"Mosques and Minarets" were and are the most prominent architectural feature of the Islamic world. They most caught the attention and the imagination of the Orientalist painters who traveled in Egypt and the Near East between the time of Napoleon's forays into Africa in the 1790s and the outbreak in 1914 of World War I.

The earliest images in the Mathaf Gallery show are etching-engravings by Louis François Cassas (1756-1827) who went to Egypt in the Napoleonic entourage. In 1799 he published a three-volume illustrated "Travels in Syria, Phoenicia, Palestine and Lower Egypt." The exhibition, hung chronologically, continues with lithographs, clearly intended as illustrations to travel books, by the Frenchman de Sinety, and the Englishmen, Captain Head and William Edward Dighton, an imagery continued by French and English Orientalists, augmented by Germans, Italians and Austrians throughout the 19th century.

Among the latter is Rudolph Ernst (1854-1935), with "In the Mosque," a very typical oil painting which lays considerable emphasis on the decorative and calligraphic tiling of the mosque wall.

A fine example of English Orientalism is "The Mosque at Kosseir," a watercolor by Walter Frederick Roofe Tyndale (1855-1943), who was the quintessential artist-traveler. Born of English parents in Belgium, he studied art at Bruges, at Bath, England, at the Antwerp Academy, and at Bonnat's academy in Paris. Then began a lifetime of travels. He first went to Tangier in 1894, and afterward returned almost annually to Morocco, Egypt or Tunis, with journeys for producing a one-man show or illustrating travel books.

The show's centerpiece is a sequence of eight paintings *en grisaille* illustrative of the obligatory pilgrimage (the *hadj*) to Mecca undertaken by the faithful Moslem, the work of the French painter Etienne Dinet (1861-1929).

'In the Mosque' by Rudolph Ernst.

The connection between coinage and the Moslem faith is based on a verse from the Koran: "Give full measure when you measure, and weigh with a balance that is straight." The Ummayad Caliph Abd al-Malik bin Marwan was the first ruler to give body to this injunction by issuing gold and silver coinage in God's name. He began the practice in A.D. 696, and it was continued in the Islamic caliphates until the mid-18th century. This coinage is represented in the show from the year of origin, with a dinar minted in AH 78 (A.D. 697-698) inscribed on the obverse "There is no god but / God alone / he has no associate" and on the reverse "God is one / God is Eternal He begets not / nor is begotten" to a small coin of Nadir Shah, who captured the Peacock Throne and took it back from India to Persia, minted in the year AH 1151 (A.D. 1738-1739).

The coins are principally on loan from the Paris collection of William Kazan.

"Mosques & Minarets," Mathaf Gallery, 24 Motcomb Street, SW1, to Aug. 15.

"Centuries of Gold: The Coinage of Medieval Islam," Zamana Gallery, 1 Cromwell Gardens, SW7.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes regularly in the IHT on London art exhibitions.

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Friday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AEIPw	34315	29¾	29½	29½	
USX Co	17360	16	15¼	15⅝	— ⅜
Frueht	15764	47¾	47¼	47⅝	— ¼
Leucd pf	15756	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
NL Ind n	14346	3¼	3½	3½	
DartKr	13601	60¼	59½	59⅝	— ¼
MesaP n	13527	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
AT&T	12894	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
Safewy	12859	65½	65¼	65¼	
OwenC	11116	66	59½	64⅞	+3⅜
ITT Cp	10032	53¼	51	51¼	—1⅝
UCarb s	9507	22⅝	22	22	— ⅜
vlLTV	9070	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
FordM s	9088	53⅞	52⅝	53¼	— ⅛
AldSon n	7681	42	39⅝	39⅝	—1⅝

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	89.78	—0.05
Utilities	91.06	—0.27
Industrials	88.49	+0.16

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	114,920,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	134,737,430
Amex 4 p.m. volume	10,820,000
Amex prev. cons. close	9,920,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	99,373,900
NYSE volume up	n.a.
NYSE volume down	n.a.
Amex volume up	n.a.
Amex volume down	n.a.

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	671	695
Declined	845	884
Unchanged	422	392
Total Issues	1938	1971
New Highs	33	20
New Lows	48	67

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	134.23	133.29	133.29	—0.60
Industrials	154.77	153.67	153.67	—0.79
Transp.	187.42	186.42	186.42	—0.95
Utilities	75.37	75.15	75.15	—0.02
Finance	146.30	145.95	145.94	—0.72

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
July 31	230,307	414,055	51,279
July 30	257,978	415,870	2,098
July 29	230,046	489,694	36,001
July 28	232,895	90,837	682,375
July 25	220,544	447,295	30,965

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1775.31	1788.81	1753.89	1763.64	— 11.67
Trans	714.75	724.75	704.13	713.80	— 3.13
Util	204.11	205.09	202.29	203.28	— 0.77
Comp	686.65	692.98	678.26	682.86	— 3.80

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	234	257
Declined	298	313
Unchanged	264	227
Total Issues	796	792
New Highs	8	5
New Lows	23	24

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	261.46	258.85	259.22	— 1.36
Transp.	179.43	176.63	177.12	— 1.43
Utilities	114.65	113.82	114.11	— 0.13
Finance	28.01	27.65	27.69	— 0.29
Composite	236.89	234.59	234.91	— 1.21

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	370.66	— 0.71	379.83	304.53
Industrials	364.68	— 1.49	375.73	312.69
Finance	514.18	— 0.27	524.67	386.31
Insurance	428.08	+ 0.71	433.22	356.17
Utilities	341.28	+ 2.44	345.57	293.85
Banks	430.12	+ 0.64	437.60	296.75
Transp.	325.95	— 1.33	332.42	281.43

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	892	1,025
Declined	1,058	1,037
Unchanged	2,397	2,287
Total Issues	4,347	4,349

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Spelng n	13124	14⅛	14	14	
Wickes	5668	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
LorTel n	5651	24	22⅞	23½	— ⅞
EchoB g	4881	17½	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
WangB	4182	14¼	13⅝	13¾	— ½
HmeG n	3514	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
ChmpH	2237	7⅞	6¾	7	
FthlIG	2266	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
Alza s	2077	20⅜	19⅝	19⅞	
WDigitl	1885	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ½
Media s	1649	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
HeritEn	1474	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
TotlPt g	1439	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	—1
OzarkH	1384	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
AmBd pf	1340	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
263.34	260.72	261.82	— 0.54

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Falls After Early Rally

Reuters

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell Friday to their fourth loss this week, wiping away a morning rally prompted on stronger U.S. economic data.

The Dow Jones industrial average slid 11.67 to 1,763.64, the lowest close since May 19, and down 46 for the week. Declines led advances by a 4-to-3 margin. Volume was 115 million shares, up from 112.4 million Thursday.

The July stock market decline was the biggest one-month fall in more than five years, as measured by some broad market indicators, according to Phil Roth of E.F. Hutton.

In reports Friday, U.S. leading economic indicators for June jumped 0.3 percent and unemployment fell unexpectedly, down to 6.9 percent. But improvement was not substantial enough to rouse the market from its summer depression, traders said.

The economic data showed a continuation of a lopsided economy, where service and building industries continue to gain but oil and manufacturing show declines.

Recession should remain a concern for investors, said Wayne Nordberg of Prescott Ball & Turben. "My bet is that, even with further cuts in the discount rate," he said, "the U.S. suffers a mild recession before the end of the year.

Steven Einhorn of Goldman Sachs said: "We don't think that the economy is retreating into a recession. But if that expectation is wrong, then we have something more significant ahead of us" in the stock market.

Mr. Einhorn believes that a more plausible alternative is for the bull market to continue, as investors adjust their expectations to slow growth. Two to 3 percent economic growth is the likely scenario, he said.

But even a mild second half recession, which has turned up increasingly in analysts' forecasts, could cause big trouble for the stock market, Mr. Einhorn said.

American Electric led actives, unchanged at 29½.

The oil recession added two unlikely victims, as the high-tech concerns Raychem and Cray Research led nearly all the losers on the NYSE because of problems stemming from the decline of energy prices.

A Gartner Group analyst lowered Cray to a hold from a buy, citing concern over accounts in the energy business. The stock fell 5¼ to 82¼.

Raychem, down 12¾, reported unexpectedly low earnings growth. The company, which applies radiation chemistry to the manufacture of materials, had unexpected inventory writedowns for materials headed to the pipeline industry.

BancOklahoma fell 2½ to eight. It borrowed $150 million from the Kansas City Federal Reserve. But a number of Texas banks surged, on speculation that interstate banking will be approved. Texas American climbed 2½ to 17½.

Broadcasters weakened again. CBS fell 2¼ to 127¾ and Capital Cities 6½ to 244¾, on a weaker earnings outlook.

In takeover talk, General Mills jumped 3 to 89½ and Owens-Corning, with Wickes as rumored suitor, climbed 3⅜ to 64⅞.

USX, shutting plants in a labor dispute, fell ⅜ to 15⅝ in heavy trading.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
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(Continued on Page 14)

AMAGIC
YOUNG
THE
Switching
WHAT'S INSIDE
ECONOMY: A remarkable performance.
INVESTMENT: A new package of incentives
NEW DRIVE: High level delegation to the Far East.
TEXTILE: Mauritius spinning fast.

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A MAGIC ISLAND HEADING FOR 2000

A YOUNG NATION BUT A WORLD IN THE MAKING

There *is* a paradise. It's a bewitching island somewhere in the Indian Ocean. They call it Mauritius. If you are dreaming to see it and then die, you are not the only one. Someone who once flew planes, and has had a bird's eye view of the world said: "It's like a jewel in the sea." He is no less a person than Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi

A poet has called it *"Emerald in sapphire"*. Emerald, the greenery; sapphire, the sea.

Mauritius is, however, not only a pretty face. It has a government who has been making it attractive to industrialists eager to invest, as well as to tourists needing to escape the pressures of life.

The fiscal and financial incentives offered to investors are unmatched almost anywhere else. Small wonder that Mauritius has in the past decade become one of the Third World's undisputed economic success stories.

Mauritius boasts political stability, racial harmony, beautifully blending the best of Asian, African and European cultures. *A young nation but a world in the making*, say the many who have enjoyed a stay in this island State on the move.

Over 90 per cent of the Mauritian people are literate and bilingual in English and French — an asset which few comparable nations can rival.

This stability is unshakeable: something unique in the developing world. One century of parliamentary democracy modelled on British political institutions has framed the mauritian mind. Its pro-western stance stays unshaken, with the largest democracies showing a welcome interest in the development of the island.

Bewitching

Mauritius enjoys a sunny climate as equable as its social scene. It is a gateway to Africa, the Middle East and Asia. It benefits from a cheap, highly adaptable and productive labour force.

Its industrial base can claim an admirable versatility, ranging from ship-building and heavy engineering to precision industries, electronics, food-processing and textiles.

Its modern and well-developed infrastructure aids successful location of industries. An up-to-date network of internal communications is among the key features of this paradise island.

There is something indefinable about the island. It has been said that all countries would be like Mauritius if God could create again.

The island combines two types of harmony: one that brings together sceneries from all parts of the world, and another which unites people and cultures with origins in all continents of the globe.

It is a unique picture which tourists marvel at, as an incredible magic stems from the blending of the two harmonies.

In Mauritius, people of at least four different origins fraternise with one another: Indian, African, Chinese and French.

As a result, an ethnic group has emerged which is a mixture of all these. And the inevitable dialogue between the different cultures has produced skills which give Mauritius a potential that could turn it into a model of development in the world.

Deputy Prime Minister Sir Gaetan Duval has been quick to spot and exploit this situation in setting up plans to attract tourists and investors from many parts of the world.

In this particular field, Mauritius has been considerably successful with the West. Sir Gaetan is now anxious to attract business enterprise from the Far East and boost tourism from that area.

He has plans for a sea festival next year.

Among his strongest cards are the impressive labour standards in Mauritius. Wages are relatively low — an important factor for would-be investors — and the quality of the workforce is high.

Mauritius has a workforce of around 350000. Over 60 per cent of this is under 36 years of age.

The government's employment target is to create 170000 additional jobs before the end of the century — an ambitious goal for a small island. Yet it is not unrealistic, with the resourcefulness and adaptability of the country's people.

Special ties with the EEC

Mauritius has very special ties with the EEC. The island is among the very few ACP states which have jumped safely on the textile wagon. In fact, some enthusiasts say that the Lomé Convention was tailored to the Mauritian economic climate only. Nor is there any risk that Europe might stop importing textiles from Mauritius. What it buys from the island accounts only for a tiny fraction of its global imports.

A mystifying performance

Finance Minister Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo has shown in his budget speech that he never loses sight of either the limitations or the potential of Mauritius.

Above all, he has been anxious to ensure the constant improvement of the country's image as a creditworthy nation.

Prudence in financial management has enabled him to rectify an inherited financial imbalance. A 9.4 per cent budget deficit has been reduced to around 5 per cent.

This year witnesses a real GDP growth of 6 per cent as against 3.4 per cent in 1982/83, and a drop in inflation from 7.5 per cent in 1982/83 to 4.3 per cent this year.

Mauritius has therefore succeeded in achieving the difficult combination of high economic growth and low inflation.

The economic environment today is unique in the scope it offers for investment and job creation. Business interests, both local and overseas, have confidence in the country's ability to maintain a climate favourable to development and growth.

At the sectoral level, the most striking performance has been in the Export Processing Zone (EPZ), which, for the second year running, is likely to achieve a real growth rate of 30 per cent.

As a result of a wise budgetary philosophy, the Mauritian economy has experienced remarkable growth.

A number of factors have contributed to this. Among them is the agricultural diversification programme.

It's no longer sugar cane alone. The production of fruits, vegetables and flowers for export to Europe is expanding rapidly.

Along with the favourable growth trend encompassing most economic sectors in the country, an increased demand for competent accounting and business advisory services has been witnessed.

The fast-changing conditions that have developed and are continually emerging in the business environment necessitate high-quality, innovative advice and services for businesses to achieve their objectives.

In other words, a service economy and a diversified agricultural economy are developing side by side.

Over the past six years, says an IMF survey, "Mauritius has pursued policies that have gone far to restore the country's financial stability, while permitting a resumption of vigorous growth on a sustainable basis".

The Government of Mauritius "is seeking to strengthen its external position further, maintain a reasonable degree of price stability, and sustain a satisfactory rate of economic growth", the survey says.

The survey also hails the "generous incentives extended by the Government to export-oriented industries as part of its overall development strategy, which has emphasised export-based growth."

What is more, there is no conflict in Mauritius between capital and labour.

Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth made it clear recently that in his view the one completes the other. He called on both sides to show understanding: on capital to show humanity, on labour to think of its increasingly comfortable plight.

As a result of this sort of realistic stance, peaceful industrial relations have become another reason for the country's continuing economic progress. Trade unionists in Mauritius never lose sight of the national interest.

There are around 300 trade unions in the country, and the Mauritius Employers' Federation holds regular meetings with trade union federations to review any labour problems.

A high level of employment would appear to be far more important to the island's trade union movement than securing large pay increases. This has meant that relations between management and workers have been characterised by restraint and cooperation.

Free Press

Freedom of the press in Mauritius is matched only by the right to free speech in major democracies such as the United States of America, India, France and the United Kingdom.

Each day, all sections of the Mauritian community "get it off their chests" in a rich variety of newspapers. As a result, people do not take to the streets whenever there is any discontent.

A say in world affairs

Mauritius is young, but it has left many an indelible mark on world history.

Sighted by the Arabs in the early part of the Christian era, the island was actually discovered by the Dutch in the seventeenth century.

A unique species of bird, the dodo, then thrived in the island; but it is now extinct.

French colonisation, with its culture and civilisation, was to take over from the Dutch and leave its lasting imprint.

In 1810 Britain conquered Mauritius because of its strategic position in the Indian Ocean.

A few years later, Mauritius was to issue one of the rarest stamps in the world: the Blue Penny.

Independence followed in 1968. Since then, Mauritius has had a say in world affairs.

No clashes have soured relations between the different ethnic groups as the country inched from a most limited form of electoral suffrage to the universal franchise it enjoys today.

Freedom of speech, movement and association are taken for granted by all Mauritians, as tourists gape at the easygoing attitude which characterises this nation.

And now Mauritius is reaping the rewards of political stability, with its government able to concentrate on what matters most: the improvement of the nation's quality of life.

To do this, the government uses the best human and psychological assets.

The labour is literate, adaptable and easily trained, and yet it is relatively inexpensive (about one tenth of average European and one quarter of HongKong rates).

A bonus system has been introduced in most factories to ensure a good level of attendance and productivity.

The Mauritian sugar sector is two centuries old, and industrial entrepreneurship has become now an intrinsic feature of the Mauritian scene.

Besides there is a spectacular take off in the service sector. Satellite technology puts Mauritius within seconds of major industrial capitals through an Overseas Telecommunications Service wholly Mauritian-owned.

A number of Mauritian firms have already made contacts with prestigious publishing houses for the photo-setting and photo-composition of articles to be sent by satellite.

In this respect, the island will be once again taking great advantage of reasonably low wages and intelligent bilingual labour.

The highly efficient Port-Louis harbour celebrated its 250th anniversary last year.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi expressed optimism about the future of Mauritius during a recent visit to the island.

"The Star and Key of the Indian Ocean is once again poised to play its important role in the vital sea links for trade between East and West", he said.

"History has changed but geography has not", he added

Mauritius is a favourite venue for international talks. Hardly a week passes without an international seminar being held in the island. Since independence, Mauritius has been visited by famous world leaders. The latest was no less than Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, and Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Mauritius expects to welcome no less than two hundred thousand tourists this year. Mark Twain once said that God created Mauritius and then copied it to make Heaven.

Service Economy

There are first-class facilities in Mauritius for raising capital for industrial investment, with eleven Commercial Banks boasting branches all over the island.

Banking services in Mauritius rank among the most efficient in the world.

A superstructure, which is a development indicator, offers both expertise and consultancy.

The Government has extended its package of fiscal incentives to service industries. Such businesses are a corollary to the EPZ and a natural complement to a vigorous industrial sector.

WHAT'S INSIDE

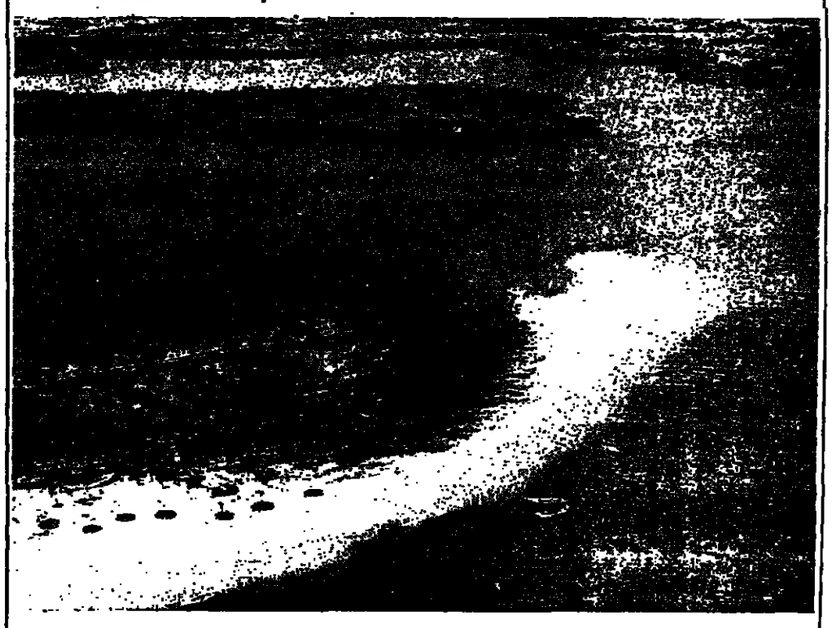
- **ECONOMY:** A remarkable performance.
- **INVESTMENT:** A new package of incentives.
- **NEW DRIVE:** High level delegation to the Far East.
- **TEXTILE:** Mauritius spinning fast.

A PERMANENT SPECTACLE OF SEA, SAND AND SUN

Mauritius, known for its famous expensive Blue-penny stamp, the extinct Dodo bird, the magnificent Talipot tree which flowers once in a hundred years, is also a reef-ringed island of lagoons, blue seas and limitless, uncrowded golden beaches. It is also the place where East meets West and you are understood in English and French.

Playground of the Indian Ocean with 720 sq miles of sheer pleasure for sun bathers, beachcombers, sightseers, mountaineers, swimmers, yachtmen, water skiers, snorklers, surf riders, sunken-treasure hunters, philatelists, conchologists, punters, golfers, gamblers, gourmets, all night ravers and ultimate escapists - and for people who love a fascinating mixture of beautiful people with a charming smile.

It is the most cosmopolitan island in the sun.



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AND
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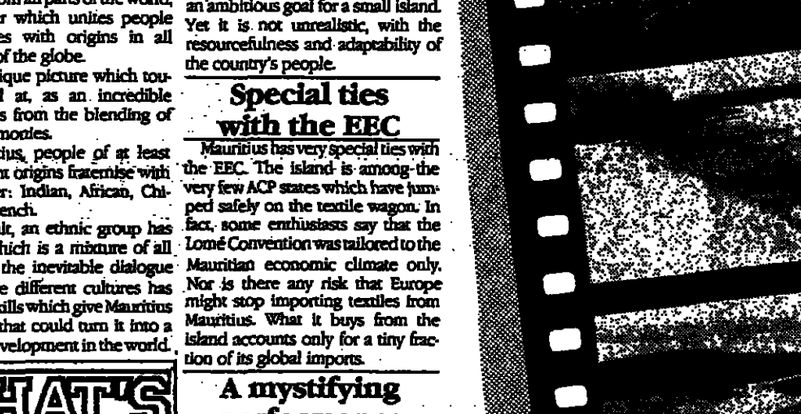
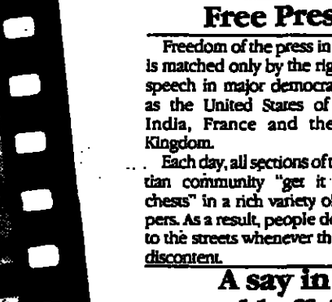
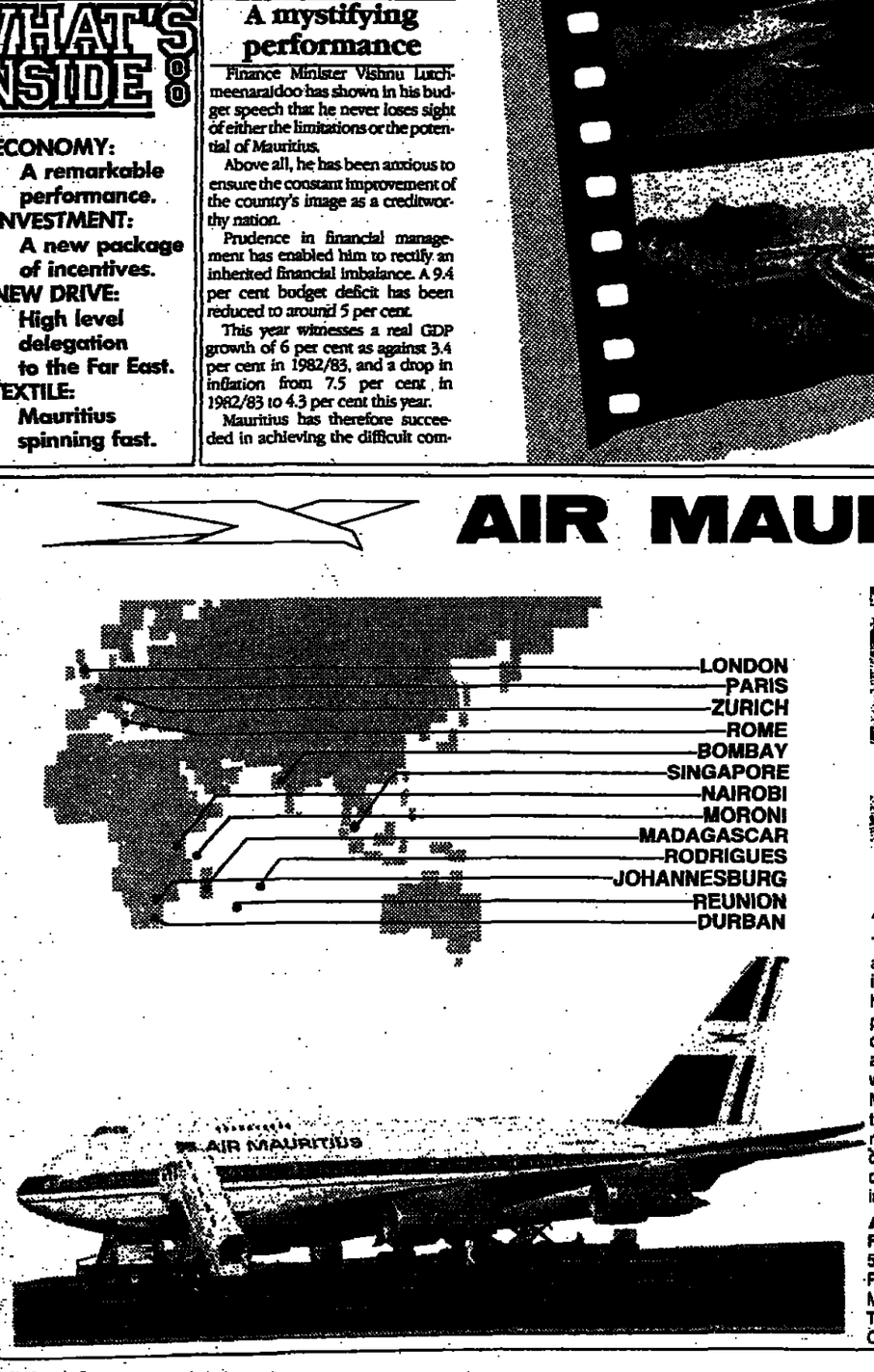
Mauritius
the most cosmopolitan island in the sun

AIR MAURITIUS







AIR MAURITIUS

The success of Air Mauritius may be accounted for, to a large extent, by the immense human resources the nation has at its disposal. From management planning ahead with vision, to the cabin crew darting up and down the corridor attending to the diverse needs of a wide-ranging clientèle, the true face of Mauritius may be seen: a face which through its warmhearted and sunlit smile reveals the efficiency and warmth of a capable people, and the serenity of a country and a national carrier confident in its own future.

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We invite you to our sublime Festival of the Sea

The world is going to live at a Mauritian pace as twenty-two countries partake in a Sea Festival. The event is meant to be a tribute to Mother Sea, as the sea, says Deputy Prime Minister Sir Gaetan Duval, ensures the morrow of Mauritius. Among the many forms of entertainment will be the Ocean Festival Star Contest (a bewitching mermaid will emerge as the Beauty Queen); big-game fishing; a gastronomical fortnight; treasure hunting; sound and light shows and exhibitions of seashells and handicraft. Ships will sail into Mauritian territorial waters after reconstructing the trip by vessels which British settlers used for the conquest of Australia. No effort is being spared on this occasion to show to the world the uniqueness of Mauritius, the host of talents Mauritians can display and the island as a gem of earth in a continent of sea.

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ECONOMIC TAKE-OFF FOR SUSTAINED GROWTH

Prime Minister **Anerood Jugnauth**'s *objective is to consolidate and perpetuate internal social and economic stability in Mauritius, with international confidence in the country's potential growing steadily.*

With his firm hand at the helm, he is steering his fellow citizens to greater consciousness of being a nation and one nation, despite the mosaic of cultures and racial origins the country features. He is unshakeably confident that Mauritius is on the right road. He sees to it that the private and public sectors take full advantage of human resourcefulness, the country's potentialities and the favourable world economic situation as far as Mauritius is concerned. He strongly believes that a proper understanding between Government and Private Sector is vital. Mr Jugnauth has stressed that he wants industrialists to prosper: 'This prosperity should not be at the expense of the general economic welfare but rather in harmony with it.'

In the Prime Minister's view the hard-working, conscientious and dedicated labour force *is an invaluable asset in achieving this prosperity. The unique hospitality of the Mauritian, coupled with the quality of life, offers a* home from home *to tourists and investors alike.*

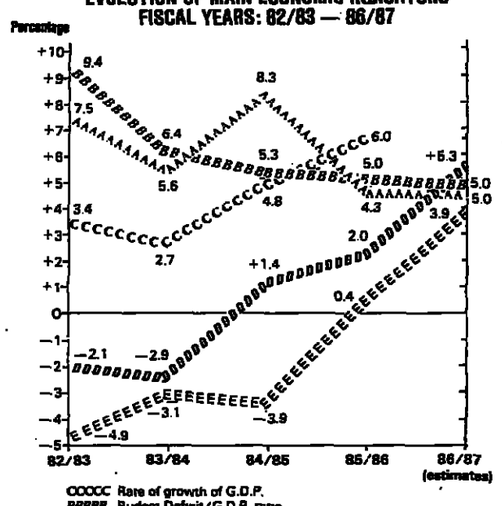
There is no technology that Mauritians cannot master, given the opportunity. Our needs and policies are in unison, while our diplomacy is geared to greater development. Mr Jugnauth is convinced of this, and he looks forward to the year 2000, by which time Mauritius will have progressed beyond recognition in every respect, and become the best of the world in miniature.

PRIME MINISTER ANEROOD JUGNAUTH

...growth has to be shared

THE STATE OF THE ECONOMY: RAPID PROGRESS ON ALL FRONTS

EVOLUTION OF MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS
FISCAL YEARS: 82/83 — 86/87



Mauritius has achieved the remarkable feat of readjusting its economy and increasing the growth rate at the same time.

Imbalances in strategic sectors like the budget deficit and the balance of payments have been corrected while the GDP growth has reached 6 per cent in 1985-86 — a record in the developing world.

In *The Institutional Investor* (March 1986), analysts, referring to the enhanced creditworthiness of Mauritius, say they are *mystified* by the country's outstanding performance for the second successive year.

Mauritian Finance Minister Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo says that these results as well as continued support from such key institutions as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund bear testimony to the soundness of the economic management of the country.

The strategy is clear. It aims at readjustment and an economic growth stemming from a wider participation of the people in the process.

It is also designed to ensure maximum protection for the most vulnerable groups of Mauritian society.

Facts and figures speak for themselves. The overall budget deficit has been reduced from 9.4 to 5 per cent in three years.

From 3.4 per cent in 1982-83, GDP growth has almost doubled to 6 per cent in 1985-86. Inflation has been reduced from 7.5 per cent in 1982-83 to 4.3 per cent in 1985/86. This year, the rate is expected to be 2.5 per cent.

In the most dynamic sector, the EPZ, 88 new enterprises started operating in 1985, while 61 existing units have increased their production capacity.

Investment growth in this sector will stay at a high level of 22 per cent, while the EPZ is expected to absorb 65 per cent of the increase in private sector credit.

As for the balance of payments, a surplus of 10 million dollars is expected for the coming year.

Mauritius has been able to combine an economic liberalism which guarantees growth with an increasingly fair distribution of wealth.

Importation has been liberalised, customs tariffs reviewed, foreign exchange rates liberalised soon, with plans to make Port Louis a free port.

Mauritius is going ahead with the setting up of a Stock Exchange. The idea is to enable small savers to invest, and to gather the greatest possible amount of resources with an eye to the creation of new businesses.

V. LUTCHMEENARAIDOO

A State Investment Corporation (SIC) has been set up, whose prime objective is to encourage Mauritians to invest their savings in the form of shares and make them no less a nation of *investors* than a nation of *entrepreneurs*.

Well known local economist **Pierre Dinan** of *Deloitte Haskins and Sells* (Mauritius) has said "We have been adapting ourselves to our needs and the changing world conditions and we'll have to do this continuously".

He added "A new entrepreneurship culture is emerging. It will have to be directed into proper channels".

The EPZ's vitality seems to have boosted up the whole economy.

Dr Pierre Yin of *Peat Marwick* (Mauritius), a specialist of free zone economy has laid stress on the new positive economic environment. He said the going was good, and that Mauritius would have to make the best of the present situation.

Rest assured that your investment will bear fruit in Mauritius

In the vision of Industry Minister Dr Bundhun it is all very straightforward. The Mauritian industrial revolution will continue in a planned and systematic way.

Mauritius does not want to fall from sugar monoculture to a manufacturing industry exclusively dominated by textiles.

As a matter of fact, Mauritius is set to attract technology which matches the high qualifications of its young labour force. There is a consensus in the country in favour of this necessity and this objective will be achieved through the Mauritius Export Development and Investment Authority. Bureaucracy will be eliminated with the setting up of an Industrial Coordination Unit very shortly. The government is fully committed to policies which do not neglect the human and social dimensions of development.

DR BUNDHUN

Capital and Labour in unison

Manager of the *Mauritius Export Processing Zone Association (MEPZA)*, **Danielle Wong**, is *confident that all factors have* been brought together for the Free Zone to become the motor of the Mauritian economy.

As for the incentives, she thinks not only of the fiscal benefits to investors. There is a *quality of life* which, in her view, makes Mauritius unique in its attractiveness to tourists and industrialists alike.

Nor is Mauritius prepared to be lulled into complacency. Its government knows that development is a daily battle.

MEPZA has provided members with assistance and expert advice in cases of industrial dispute. It has organised training courses for employees of member companies, and kept them informed of pending and proposed changes in local and foreign legislation, and the likely implications for Mauritian exporters.

Among its objectives for the future is to maintain and expand all its current activities, with particular emphasis on training courses, promotion, social events and information services.

High level delegation to the Far East

Deputy Prime Minister Sir Gaetan Duval is determined to present to the Far East the true image of Mauritius.

He knows the importance of Japan as a holder of high technology and of the Japanese as potential tourists in Mauritius.

He wants Mauritian fruits, flowers and tuna to become a permanent feature of Japanese imports.

Sir Gaetan calls for a new relationship with Australia too. He wants a regular airlink with the island continent, and the ensuing growth in tourism to be accompagnied by growing trade between Australia and Mauritius.

He is currenly heading a high-level delegation to the Far East.

It includes Industry Minister Dr Bundhun, high officials from the MEDIA and the Tourist Office, as well as top representatives of the private sector.

The delegation arrived in Australia in the last week of July, and is expected in Japan on the 4th of August.

Major stopovers include Singapore and Hong Kong.

INCENTIVES

Mauritius offers a particularly generous package of tax and other incentives for the setting up of both industrial and service enterprises.

** A company holding a certificate issued under the Export Processing Zone Act, the Export Service Zone Act, the Development Incentives Act or the Hotel Management Incentives Act, is subject to tax at a rate of 15 percent of the net profit during the whole life of the company.*

** Dividends distributed by a company holding any one of the certificates mentioned above are exempted from tax in the hands of the shareholder for a period of 10 years starting from its operation or production day.*

** Double taxation conventions have been signed with the following countries and are now operative: Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, France and India.*

** Nor are these the only tax incentives. Capital goods, raw materials, components and semi-finished products used by export industries are admitted into Mauritius free of customs and other duties.*

** Profits re-invested in new manufacturing enterprises in Mauritius instead of being transferred abroad enjoy partial exemption from income tax.*

** No less important is the guarantee against nationalisation. The present government has repeatedly reassured foreign investors to that effect.*

** Guarantees and incentives do not end here. Profits and dividends may be freely repatriated. Likewise for capital actually invested, excluding capital appreciation which is subjected to the normal rate of stamp duty.*

** Shares are freely transferable. Priority, whenever possible, is granted to export industries in the allocation of investment capital by the Development Bank of Mauritius. Loans are currently available from commercial banks at preferential rates.*

** Export firms benefit from freight rebates from major shipping companies plying between Mauritius and Europe.*

New strings to our bow

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER SIR GAETAN DUVAL

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Tourism Sir Gaetan Duval wants it to be known that the new government policies are based on a flawless vision of the future.

The economic take-off of Mauritius cannot be put down to sheer luck, he says. It is, in his view, chiefly the fruit of an extraordinary *teamwork* between the government and the governed.

Even Mauritian foreign policy has paid off, he says.

"It has been possible, on the one side, to sense the needs of government and people, and, on the other, to show our traditional friends — India, France, Europe in general and the European Community — that we mean business", says Sir Gaetan.

He is confident that the "unique" relations between Mauritius and the European Economic Community, will continue.

The trade balance between Mauritius and the EEC is improving steadily.

In fact, while several countries would appear to be receding in this area, Mauritius is clearly speeding ahead, benefiting fully from the Lomé Convention, says sir Gaetan.

Diversification seems to be the magic-mono in Mauritius.

Race and culture diversification has come by the light of nature. Now Sir Gaetan wants the sources of tourism to be diversified.

The island is in the process of diversifying its manufacturing industry right now.

Sir Gaetan is doing his level best to lure the Japanese into Mauritius both as tourists and holders of high technology.

He is not sure the Japanese have the correct idea of this unique island. He wants to alter any erroneous impression.

He also wants to mirror Mauritius as a country of festivals. With their origins rooted in three continents, Mauritians celebrate a variety of such colourful events portraying some landmarks of world history.

Fishing enthusiasts will find Mauritius tailored for them. The island is a deep-sea fishing paradise.

Among regular catches are the blue marlin, the black marlin, all types of shark, the yellow-fin tuna, the shipjack tuna, the sail fish, the wahoo and the barracuda.

Sir Gaetan Duval wants the world to see the harmony between land and sea, on the one hand, and man and nature on the other.

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MAIN OBJECTIVES:

1. Financing existing as well as new enterprises in the field of industry, tourism and agriculture.
2. Managing or participate in the management of any private sector enterprise in which public funds have been invested.
3. Management for Government investment portfolio in the private sector.
4. Enter into partnership, joint venture etc. with any person, company, for setting up viable projects in Mauritius.

Investment as of date: Rs41.0m.
Companies so far assisted: 35.
Other commitments for equity participation: Rs21.0m

SECTORS SUPPORTED:

Tourism — Hotel accomodation, catering, casinos and national air line.
Food Production/Processing — Oil Refinery, distillery, Boiler Production.
Industries — Textile — Yarn, woven cloth and woven plastic bags production.
Agriculture — Compound Fertilizer production, prawn rearing, flower cultivation, cattle breeding etc.
Energy — Bagasse pelletisation for production of electricity.
Commercial and Banking Services — sugar bagging, cargo handling, editing, Duty free shop and commercial Banking.
Others — cement bagging operations.

For any information, please contact:

State Investment Corporation Ltd.

3rd floor, Ramphal Building, Chaussée, PORT-LOUIS
Tel: 08-1577/78, 2-2978
Tlx: 4635 SICORP IW

The State Commercial Bank Limited

The State Commercial Bank Limited popularly known as STATE BANK throughout Mauritius started business in September 1973. The Bank is managed by a highly competent team of professionals. It has made rapid progress in the last 13 years and has become one of the biggest banks in Mauritius. It is virtually a household name throughout the country.

BRANCHES
It has 38 branches including the Rodrigues branch . All these branches, especially those in the rural areas, have been extending various types of assistance to the citizens of Mauritius.

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The Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank has a team of well qualified and well trained staff in international finance.
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WE CARE FOR YOU; WE SAVE YOU PRECIOUS TIME

The Mauritius Export Development and Investment Authority (MEDIA) *identifies potential investors throughout the world and provides them with all necessary assistance to carry out feasibility studies for their plans.*

Businessmen visiting Mauritius are given particular attention right from touchdown at the airport.

Visits to factories, as well as meetings with local entrepreneurs, banks and other institutions responsible for providing infrastructural facilities, are arranged by MEDIA *personnel.*

MEDIA's *main objectives are:*

(a) to promote the export of goods and services from Mauritius.
(b) to engage in investment promotion activities designed to promote Mauritius as an attractive base for the establishment of manufacturing industries and services with special emphasis on export-oriented ones.
(c) to develop and operate industrial sites and estates.
(d) to plan, implement, and review action programmes for the development of export and investment in export-oriented manufacturing.

The MEDIA *has lost no time in plunging headlong into the business of attracting investors and buyers to Mauritius.*

It has mounted industrial promotion missions to Europe and the Far East and has established contacts with numerous industrialists and organisations.

The countries covered so far have been the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Australia.

With regard to export promotion, it has participated in Trade Fairs in France, Germany, Switzerland and India.

In the coming months, MEDIA *will make special efforts to attract industrialists from Japan, Germany (Munich) and the United States of America. It is participating in trade fairs in Paris, Dusseldorf and Berlin.*

MEDIA
2nd floor Jamalacs Building, Port Louis.
Tel: 087750 — Telex: 4597 MEDIA IW

mauritius

MADE IN MAURITIUS

a label spinning fast

...shielding you from the cold

Mauritius is not only a place for leisure. It is also a most reliable supplier of textile goods.

In 1969, not a single pullover was knit in the island. Now Mauritius ranks *third* among the world exporters of knitwear.

From classic designs not so long ago, the "Made in Mauritius" label has graduated to being stitched with a *Christian Dior* or an *Yves St Laurent* trademark.

Mauritius is fast spinning its way on the world market.

Alongside labour-intensive plants, up-to-date technology has helped set up automated knitting units and computer designing.

The embryonic era is over. With *SITEX*, The International Textile Exhibition; hundreds of world-famous buyers flock to Mauritius in November each year, having to make difficult choices as more than 50 groups exhibit their wares.

SITEX promoter **Didier de Senneville** says the Fair has enhanced the bargaining power of Mauritius, set new standards and confirmed the country as a very reliable supplier.

CONTEX, a Textile and Yarns Congress was held in Mauritius for the first time earlier this year. It was an occasion for assessment of what has been achieved, and planning the second stage of textile development in the country.

The event featured products ranging from new raw materials to sophisticated machines.

Textile exports have passed the 200 million dollar mark, and they are expected to show another sharp rise this year, with a wider range of goods.

Miss Chao, Director of the Hong Kong-based *Novel Enterprises Group*, which owns five plants in Mauritius, says there are still possibilities of expansion.

She has confidence in Mauritian labour.

The Group does not want to send technicians from Hong Kong to manage things in Mauritius, she says. She prefers to have Mauritians trained in the Far East to do their jobs in Mauritius.

Flower Island

The housewives leaning over stalls at the street markets of London and elsewhere may not all realise that several fresh fruits and vegetables they buy and relish have flown from Mauritius.

The elegant ladies in Europe and the Far East and elsewhere who add to the charm of their offices by growing flowers on window sills cannot all know that they are admiring and caressing blooms from Mauritius.

Mauritius has been exporting fruit, especially *lychees*, since long before it joined the Yaounde and Lomé Conventions.

Mauritius is fast becoming a major supplier of fresh exotic fruits and vegetables. Agricultural diversification previously aimed at self-sufficiency is now also targetted at exports to foreign markets, says Agriculture Minister *Kishore Deerpalsingh*.

Mauritius exports vegetables to the EEC, and last week started supplying Singapour as well, where Mauritian foods are fast making an excellent name for themselves.

And now it's flowers galore. Mauritius exports a total of five million flowers to Europe, Canada, Australia, Japan and Singapour.

In the coming years, *anthuriums* differing in size, colour and texture, are likely to flood the world market.

This large variety will be made possible by *tissue culture*, says René Antelme, manager of *Mascareina Company*. The process has already been tried and tested in a laboratory.

In fact, Mauritius is now the world's second supplier of anthuriums, after Hawai.

Emmanuel Arouff & Marylise Tang

ADAPTING INFRASTRUCTURE TO NEW NEEDS

The fast economic development of Mauritius is a result not only of industrial harmony and judicious planning. The island possesses a modern infrastructural network.

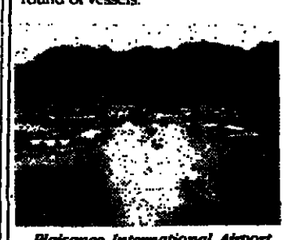
Public transport runs smoothly and there are no jams.

Port Louis harbour is now among the most efficient in the Southern Hemisphere. It has kept pace with technological changes in maritime transportation and containerized cargo handling systems.

It has become one of the most strategic infrastructures for the growth of the economy.

Port Louis harbour provides a wide range of services and modern facilities to shipping.

Port Louis offers deep water quays with a modern container terminal; bulk handling facilities, including a sugar terminal; attractive transshipment tariffs, and a fast turn round of vessels.

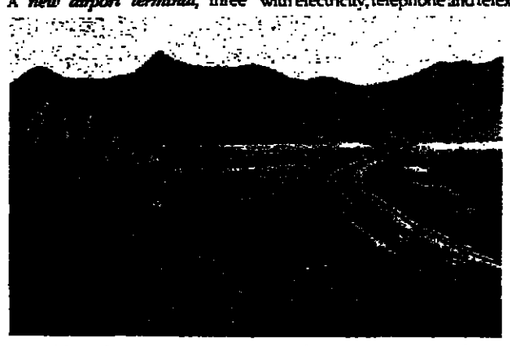


Plaisance International Airport has expanded substantially since 1960, and is equipped to handle wide-bodied jets.

With around 20 weekly flights to major centres *(London, Paris, Frankfurt, Rome, Bombay, Zurich, Jeddah, Johannesburg, Sydney)* and a busy inter-island service with the French overseas department of Reunion island, Mauritius enjoys good air connections with the rest of the world.

Regular cargo facilities guarantee that Mauritius brings its manufactured goods to the world as fast as possible.

A *new airport terminal*, three times as big as the existing one will handle two flights simultaneously, and has been designed to cater for 1.5 million passengers every year, and increased cargo in 1987.



The *telex, telegraph and telephone services are well developed*. Both domestic and international telecommunications facilities have progressed considerably in line with the expansion in economic activities.

To ensure availability of *industrial buildings*, the Development Bank of Mauritius has set up estates in urban and rural areas. MEDIA is managing seven new industrial estates built in 1985.

In line with the policy of bringing jobs to the unemployed, the Government has decided to locate these industrial buildings in rural areas.

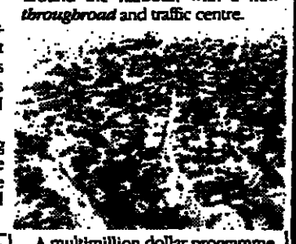
A total of 500000 sq. ft. have been leased to new plants in 1985.

All the industrial buildings are reinforced concrete cyclone-proof constructions.

Industrial estates are fully serviced with electricity, telephone and telex, treated water, sewerage and street lighting.

The entire island is dotted with infrastructural works. A *highway* will link up the South with the conurbation in the centre, which is already linked with the capital, Port Louis, by a motorway.

Measures have been taken to make road traffic more fluid in the centre of Port Louis, especially around the harbour, with a new *throughroad* and traffic centre.



A multimillion dollar programme makes provision for the whole island to be equipped with an infrastructural network to usher it into the year 2000.

FACTS & FIGURES

MID 1985

Area	1,865 sq. Kms.
Population	1,020,749
Total Labour Force	380,000
Literacy rate	94.5%
Secondary education	44.3%
Gross National Product	Rs 15,650 m
GNP per capita.	Rs 15,885
Imports	Rs 10,220 m
Exports	Rs 10,310 m
Inflation 1985/86	4.3%
Tourist arrivals 1985	150,000

Exchange rate : 1 US $ = Rs 13.-

This has been edited, designed and photoset in Mauritius.
It has been written by Emmanuel Arouff, *former Senior Sub-Editor at Reuters in Fleet Street,* *and* Nando Bodha, *former news anchor man at the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation.*
The graphics have been designed by Shah Buddowar.

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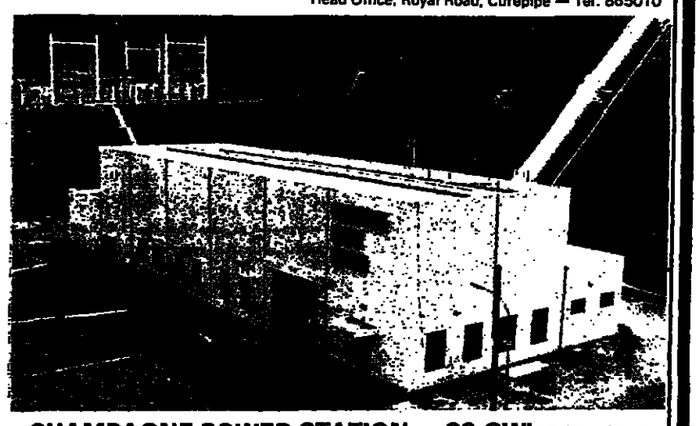
CHAMPAGNE POWER STATION — 39 GWh per year

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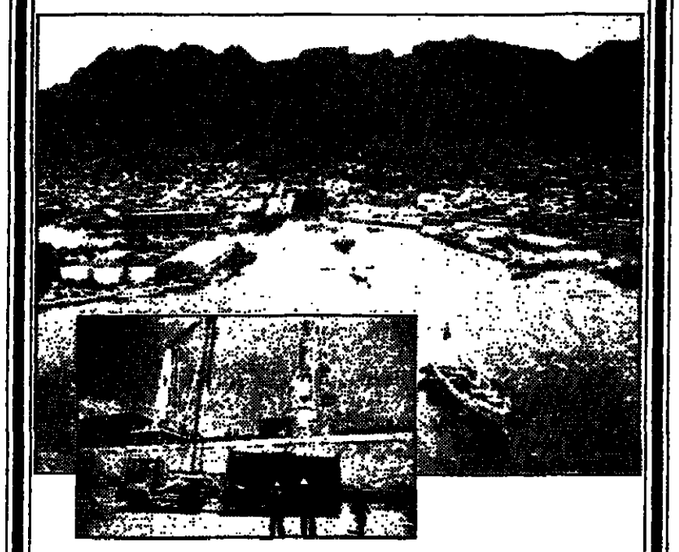
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Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge
36¼	22¾	Pennw pf	1.60	5.8		13	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
91	44¼	Pennzoil	2.50	3.4	30	1188	72½	71½	72¾	+ ¾
23¾	14¾	PeopEn	1.32	5.9	10	198	22⅝	21¾	22⅝	+ ⅝
45¼	29½	PepBoy	.32	.5	32	398	43¾	41	42¾	+ ¾
26⅝	18⅝	PepsiCo	.44	2.1	20	6638	31¼	30¼	31	+ ⅝
36⅝	22	Perkinl	.48	2.5	14	877	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
8¾	5¼	Permian	.90e	15.2	14	113	6	5¾	5¾	
20⅜	12¾	PeryDr	.52	1.2	18	43	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
25¼	17⅞	Petrie s	.76	3.7	14	308	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
28½	22¾	PetrRs	3.51e	12.9		50	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
18⅝	15⅞	PetRs pf	1.57	9.0		14	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅜	Petrlm	.38e	22.3		4	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
72¾	43¼	Pfizer	1.44	2.4	18	4269	60¼	59¾	60¼	+ ¼
32½	16½	PhelpD			29	1814	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅛
63	48¾	Philip pr	5.00	10.1		21	49¾	49	49¾	
22	14	PhilaEl	2.20	9.7	9	5622	23	22¾	22¾	
38	22	PhillPet	3.30	10.2			32½	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
44	40	PhillPet pf	4.50	10.8			42	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
46¼	35	PhillPet pf	4.48	10.2			45¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
70	51¾	PhillPet pf	7.00	10.1			69½	69	69	
84	63	PhillPet pf	8.75	10.7			82½	81½	81½	— ½
13¾	9¼	PhillPet pf	1.41	11.9		4	12¾	12¾	12¾	
12⅜	7½	PhillPet pf	1.23	10.6			12¾	12¾	12¾	
11½	9	PhilRa n	.12e	1.2		159	10	9¾	9¾	
25¾	18¾	PhilsEl	1.72	8.4	15	98	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
25¾	14¾	PhenFel	1.80	7.2		10	25¼	25¼	25¼	
43¾	37	PitnyB	1.52	3.5	15	301	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅛
15⅜	10¾	Pittston				102	12¾	12¾	12¾	
26½	15	Pittston n	.80	3		2	26½	26½	26½	
24	14¾	PlanRs	.20	1.8	17	312	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
19½	8¼	Plantrn	.16	1.0		45	16½	16¼	16¼	
16¼	6¾	Playboy				30	6¾	6¾	6¾	
32¾	20¾	PlayCo	.28	1.6	24	32	18	17¾	17¾	
73⅜	39½	Polaroid	1.00	1.6	24	1289	63	61¾	63	+ ⅜
36	19½	Pondrs	.48	1.9	17	560	22	21¾	21¾	
24¾	14¾	PostTel	.88b	4.2	20	39	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
40	27	Porter	.60	2.4		2	25	25	25	
85¼	77⅞	PortrGE	5.50	6.6		288	85	83	85	
35½	17⅜	PortGC	1.36	6.0	11	1579	23⅝	22¾	23⅝	+ ⅛
39½	32⅜	PorGn pf	4.40	12.5		30	34¾	34¾	34¾	
35¾	32¾	PorGn pf	4.40	12.8		20	34¾	34¾	34¾	
85	32¼	Potlch	1.56	2.9	16	93	54¼	53¾	54¼	+ ⅜
59	54	PottPt	3.75	6.5		68	57½	57½	57½	
32⅛	27½	PotmEl	2.32	6.7	13	607	35	34¾	34¾	
52½	36⅜	PotEl pf	4.04	10.2		30	39½	39½	39½	
25½	22¼	Premlin	.48	2.1	19	157	23¼	23¼	23¼	
19	19	PrimkJ	1.16	6.1	16	163	19	19	19	
28	14½	PrimsC			7	341	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	
48¾	32	PrtmMs	.08	.2	19	1083	36	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
85½	55	ProctG	2.70	3.5	21	1579	77	76¾	77	+ ⅛
18⅛	12¾	PrdRs s	.28	1.5	21	39	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
2⅜	1¼	PruRC n				26	1¾	1¾	1¾	
24¾	17¾	PruFin	.44g	5.5		8	8	7¾	8	
22⅜	17½	PSvCo	2.80	10.1	15	1579	28	27¾	27¾	
26	19⅛	PSCal pf	2.10	8.6		15	24¾	24¾	24¾	
13½	6⅜	PSInd			8	451	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
32	26¾	PSInd pfA				200z	32¼	32¼	32¼	
11½	6¾	PSInd pfB				200z	11	11	11	
11¼	6¾	PSInd pfC				500z	11	11	11	
21	7½	PSInd pfD				700z	18½	18½	18½	
10	5¼	PSInd pfE				200z	8	8	8	
17¾	6¼	PSvNH			4	216	8¾	8¾	8¾	
25⅞	14¾	PSNH pf				660z	17¾	17¾	17¾	
29½	15¾	PNH pfB				20z	25	25	25	
31¾	19¾	PNH pfD				1z	25	25	25	
31¾	19¾	PNH pfE				30z	24	24	24	
27¾	16½	PNH pfF				10z	22¼	22¼	22¼	
28⅜	17½	PNH pfG				10z	23¼	23¼	23¼	
39¾	26¾	PSEG	2.92	8.7	10	270	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ⅜
42¾	29¾	PSEG pf	2.96	7.0	11	1775	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	+ ⅛
33	26⅜	PSEG pf	4.30	7.4		100z	58	58	58	+⅝
138	108	PSEG pf	12.80	11.8			110	110	110	
110	78	PSEG pf	8.16	8.7		430z	93¾	92	93¾	+ ¾
25⅜	19	PSEG pf	2.17	8.8		51	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
26¾	21¼	PSEG pf	2.43	9.3		2	26½	26¼	26¼	
95¾	66	PSEG pf	7.70	8.9		70z	86¾	86¾	86¾	— 1¼
28	21¾	PubSv				28	26¾	26¾	26¾	
24¾	12¾	PubSy	.16	.8	11	238	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	6	PR Cem	.32e	.4	8	38	14¼	14	14¼	— ⅛
24	13	PugetP	1.76	8.1	12	2284	22¼	21¾	21¾	
10¾	6¾	PullPn	.39e	5.0	28	568	9¾	9¾	9¾	
24	16	PulteHm	.64	3.9	18	402	13¾	12	12¾	
24	16½	Purolat	.64	3.9		168	16½	16½	16½	
8½	4⅝	Pyro			7	44	5⅜	5½	5½	

Q

54¾	47	QuakOt	1.40	1.8	19	736	88¾	77¾	77¾	— ⅛
30	18⅝	QuakSO	.80e	3.3	11	948	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
8¾	4	Quasar				56	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
32⅜	20⅜	Questar	1.72	5.5	11	47	31¾	31½	31½	
40¾	19¼	QkRell	.28a	1.9	14	41	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ⅛

R

10	5¼	RBInd	.04f	.5		33	5¾	5	5¼	— ⅛
20	9½	RJ Fin	.14	1.1	10	74	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
55¾	24¾	RJR Nb	1.48	2.9	14	3978	52¼	51¾	52¼	+ ⅛
125⅜	108	RJR pf	11.50	9.5		4	121¾	121¾	121¾	— ⅛
139¼	122¾	RJR pf	12.96	9.5		118	136	136	136	
11¾	6¼	RLC	.36	2.3	28	52	15¾	15¾	15¾	
4⅞	2¾	RTE	.60	2.7	11	8	22⅜	22	22	+ ⅛
18¼	9¼	Radice				290	12⅜	12	12	+ ⅛
77	39½	RaisPur	1.10	1.6	15	728	71¼	70¾	70¾	— ⅛
31	6¼	Ramad			28	885	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
26⅝	16¾	Ramco	.84	4.8	12	31	21¾	20¾	21¾	+ ⅛
4¾	2⅜	RamerO				364	3½	3½	3½	
148	65½	Raycm	.44	.6	18	3065	84½	77½	77½	—12¾
13⅜	6¾	Raymk				207	6¾	6¾	6¾	
27¾	19⅜	Raynr n	2.60	12.5		61	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
29¾	19¾	RayTel	1.80	8.0	12	5390	61¼	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
8½	1¼	ReadBt	.03	.4		653	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
18¼	5¾	ReBid pf	1.06f			12	5½	5	5¼	— ⅛
17½	12¾	RltRst	1.40	8.6	9	10	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
14¾	12¾	RecHsg			14	124	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
12¾	6¾	Redmn	.32	4.3	12	54	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
7	¼	Regal				9	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9⅜	8¾	RegalFn n				143	9	9	9	— ⅛
29½	23¾	RehCP	.80	2.4		35	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅜
16⅜	8	RepAlC			27	539	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
14¼	7¼	RepGyp	.36	3.6	11	75	10	9¾	10	— ⅛
49½	29⅜	RpNY s	1.12	2.3	12	63	48¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
35	21½	RepBk	1.44	6.6	7	3210	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
38¾	24¾	RepBk pf	2.12	7.7		30	27½	27½	27½	
33¾	20½	RepCst	.92	3.3	12	77	28¾	27¾	28¾	+ ⅛
39¾	24¼	Revco	.20	2.3	21	4251	35½	34¾	35¾	+ ⅜
21¾	16¾	Revere			9	110	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
19¾	5¾	Revlon				926	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ½
24	22	Reuhm	.70	2.6	12	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	
23	13½	Rexnrd	.44	2.6	10	1233	16¾	15¾	16	+ ⅛
52¾	30¼	ReyMet	1.00	2.5		1359	40⅛	39½	40⅛	+ ⅛
111	49¾	ReyMt pf	4.50	9.2		3	49	49	49	— ⅛
34¼	24	ReyMt pf	2.50	9.1			27½	27½	27½	
25½	21½	RltAsd	.58	1.7	20	955	33⅝	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	RvrOak				38	1¼	1¼	1¼	
65¾	32½	Robrtsn	1.20	1.9	14	88	64¾	64¾	64¾	
14⅝	10⅜	Robtsh	1.20i			4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
15¾	5½	vtRobins			4	91	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
28⅜	19⅜	RochG	2.20	8.5	8	1262	27½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
49	34	RochTl	2.52	5.6	13	121	47¾	47¾	47¾	
28⅜	17½	RckGn n	1.76	9.1		1912	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
14¾	7¾	Rockwl	1.20	2.8	11	2085	43	42¾	43	+2
13	10	RodRn n				10	17	10½	10½	
36¾	20½	Rohm s	.80	2.6	16	716	31½	30	30½	— ⅛
24¾	17¼	Rohr s			21	168	20¼	19¾	20¼	
46¼	30¾	Rollins	.42	1.1	21	39	38½	37¾	38¼	— ⅛
34½	23¾	RollnE s	.38	1.3	19	402	31½	30	31	— ⅛
18¼	10¼	Rollins	.28	2.0	20	42	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅛
35¾	11	Rooer	.44	1.6	27	163	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
7	3¾	Rorer	1.12	3.1	7	709	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ⅛
29⅞	14½	Rothch n			6	540	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
9¼	3¾	Rowan	.24	1.1	54	890	3¾	3¾	3¾	
81	57⅜	RoyID	4.75e	6.0	8	5287	79¾	78¾	79	+ ⅞
17¾	5¾	RylTr			48	57	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
28⅜	12¾	Rubmd s				483	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛
35¾	15¼	RussBr			15	63	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅜	RusTog	.76	2.8	12	8	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
29¼	15⅜	Russell	.32	1.0	18	73	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
45¾	21	Ryanair	1.20	3.7	17	246	33¾	32¾	33¾	+ ⅛
30¾	17⅜	Ryder s	.44	1.6	15	1663	27¼	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
27⅜	16¾	Rvlnd s	.48	2.3	12	1526	17¾	17	17½	+ ⅛
23	16⅜	Rymer			135	148	17½	17¾	17½	+ ⅛
14¾	10⅝	Rymer pf	1.17	9.5		118	12¾	12¾	12¾	

S

13	10⅜	SL Ind s	.16	1.4	13	7	11¼	11¼	11¼	
45¾	28¾	SPSTec	.28	2.1	16	10	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
19	10⅜	Sabine	.24	1.5	14	52	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
182⅜	108	Safeco	1.80e	1.4	5	84	114	113¼	114	+ ⅛
22¾	13⅜	SfdSys	.20	2.0	22	293	15½	15	15¾	— ⅛
5¼	1¾	SfdSc			15	30	13	13	13	— ⅛
5¼	1¾	SfdSc wt				28	4	4	4	
28¾	21¼	SaffSc s	.32	.9	30	1221	35½	34¾	35	
29¾	19¾	Safwy	1.76	2.6	17	12856	69½	65¾	65¾	
36¾	19	StJoLP	1.82	5.1	11	6	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
17½	4⅜	vtSaint				123	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
35¾	31¼	SalMch	.24	.6	20	175	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
39¾	34¼	SalJen	.44	1.3	10	3807	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ⅛
48¾	24¼	SDiGs	2.28	6.3	11	3279	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ⅛
9¾	6⅞	SJuanB	.52e	7.2		139	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
12¾	10	SJuanR				5	10¾	10¾	10¾	
60½	28¾	SanDsk	.60	1.0	86	200	58¾	57¾	58¾	— ⅛
32¾	22¾	SAnRt	2.04	7.6	16	62	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
28⅜	16½	SPcPrn				158	19¼	19	19¼	
39¾	26½	SFeSnP	1.88	2.4	12	3978	38¾	37¾	38¾	+ ⅛
39¾	26¾	SaraLe	1.40	2.5	16	501	56¼	55¾	56¼	+ ⅛
32¾	19¼	SaraL pf	2.25e	8.7		2400	26¾	25¾	26¼	+ ⅛
41¾	33⅜	SatWel	1.48	4.5	15	3	34½	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
19⅜	16	SauRE	.28	1.7	47	6	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
34¾	18¾	SavEP	1.76	8.0	11	88	35¾	34¾	35¾	+ ⅜
38⅜	20¼	SavE A	1.34	3.5		3	37¾	37	37¾	+1⅛

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States

Occidental Petroleum

	1986	1985
2nd Quar.		
Revenue	3,808.	3,700.
Net Inc.	477.7	148.9
Per Share	0.78	0.75
1st Half		
Revenue	7,580.	7,400.
Net Inc.	121.9	261.6
Per Share	0.59	1.30

Per share results after preferred dividends.

Southland

	1986	1985
2nd Quar.		
Revenue	2,900.	2,500.
Net Inc.	51.6	85.7
Per Share	1.64	1.88
1st Half		
Revenue	6,000.	4,100.
Net Inc.	(41).9	89.7
Per Share	—	1.90

a: loss.

$1 Pool Companies

	1986	1985
2nd Quar.		
Revenue	755.7	653.8
Oper Net	35.82	19.64
Oper Share	0.55	0.49
1st Half		
Revenue	1,530.	1,360.
Oper Net	59.25	32.21
Oper Share	1.14	0.56

Texas Air

	1986	1985
2nd Quar.		
Revenue	539.5	495.1
Net Inc.	(a)44.8	41.8
Per Share	—	2.69
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	1,050.	986.5
Net Inc.	(a)51.3	53.8
Per Share	—	2.78

a: loss. 1986 nets include expenses of $64.2 million. 1985 quarter net includes tax credit of $17.1 million.

Travelers

	1986	1985
2nd Quar.		
Oper Net	91.9	78.5
Oper Share	0.93	0.88
1st Half	1986	1985
Oper Net	170.9	151.6
Oper Share	1.75	1.74

Nets exclude losses of $19.4 million vs $700,000 in quarters and gains of $22 million vs $14.3 million in six months.

U.S. Home

	1986	1985
2nd Quar.		
Revenue	198.8	206.8
Net Loss	84.3	8.65
Per Share	—	0.82
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	353.8	389.8
Net Loss	88.1	2.8

Nets include loss of $1.71 per share vs profit of 6 cents in quarters and loss of $1.60 vs 3 cents in six months. Nets also include losses of 46 cents vs 4 cents in quarters and of 51 cents vs 5 cents in six months from discontinued operations.

West Germany

Siemens

9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	34,500.	41,300.
Profits	985.0	1,050.

Finnish Interest Rate Raised Twice in Day

Reuters

HELSINKI — The Bank of Finland surprised financial markets by raising its key interest rate twice on Friday, as part of a new policy to combat currency speculation against the markka and to fight inflation, bankers said.

The central bank raised the call-money rate, an interest rate that is its main tool in influencing domestic money markets, in two steps.

This would help fight inflation, currently around an annual 3.3 percent, by making money more expensive.

Call-money advances rose to 11.6 percent from 10.8 percent, while call-money deposits rose to 10.6 percent from 10.1 percent.

Bankers said the call-money rate could change several times per day now, while the central bank would decide on the final rate during the afternoon, after the market had closed.

They said in this way the central bank could counter heavy speculation on the short-term market by keeping uncertain what the call-money rates eventually would be at the end of the day.

PBOT to Trade Currency Options

Reuters

NEW YORK — The Philadelphia Board of Trade, a subsidiary of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, said Friday that it plans to begin *trading futures contracts on seven foreign currencies* on Aug. 8.

The currencies are: the British pound, the Deutsche mark, the Canadian dollar, the Japanese yen, the French franc, the Swiss franc and the European currency unit. The exchange already offers options in these seven currencies. Trading hours will be between 8 A.M. and 2:30 P.M., it said.

EUROBONDS
BY CARL GEWIRTZ IN THE HT EVERY MONDAY, PLUS AN EXCLUSIVE LISTING OF 2000 EUROBOND PRICES

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge
8¼	3	Savin				44	3⅜	3	3⅛	
12⅜	4	Savin pf				4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
42	25⅜	SCANA	2.24	5.7	14	1140	39½	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
88	55	SchWF	1.80	2.2	22	1061	83¾	82¾	83¾	+ ⅝
39¾	28¼	Schlmb	1.20	4.2	18	3236	28¾	28½	28½	— ½
149⅜	84	SciAtl	.12	.1	15	488	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
63¼	39⅜	ScottP	1.24	2.2	11	1050	58¼	56¾	57⅜	+1⅛
18¾	15⅜	ScotYs	.32	2.5	44	2	15	15	15	
42½	22	ScrpCh	.40	1.0	9	66	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ⅛
16⅜	15¼	SeaCst pfB	2.10	13.4		9	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
17	15	SeaCst pfC	2.10	13.4		24	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
30¼	18¾	SeaLnd	.32			30	28	27¾	27¾	
4⅜	1¾	SeaCo				103	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
66	37⅜	Seagrm	1.80	1.7	14	883	57¾	57¼	57½	+ ¼
17¾	12¾	Seagul				9	12¾	12¾	12¾	
43¾	29¾	SealAir	.48	1.2	18	270	36¾	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
31¼	23½	SealPw	1.10	4.3	11	441	25⅝	24¾	25⅝	+1
50¾	31¾	Sears	1.76	4.1	12	3882	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ⅛
107¾	102¾	Sears pf	7.46	7.3		2	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ½
48¾	39¾	SecPac	.80	4.1	7	957	20¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅝
37⅛	23¾	SvcCp s	.40	1.3	23	1040	32⅝	31¾	31½	— ⅛
13⅜	9¾	SvcRes				15	11⅜	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
17¾	13¼	Shaklee	.72	3.2	19	347	23	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
22¾	9¾	Shawin s	.40	2.2	9	2278	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
22¾	9¾	Shawin s	.32	2.0	15	518	25¾	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
15¾	6¾	Sherlwn			16	421	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
22¾	12	Showbt	.60	2.8	14	116	16⅜	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
25¾	17	SierPac	1.72	6.8	14	182	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
35¾	23¾	Signal	1.40	3.6	10	1277	39¼	38¾	39	+ ⅛
35¾	23¾	Signet	.40	1.2	13	277	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
49¾	11½	Simar pf	3.50	9.3		10	38¾	38	38	— ⅛
21	12¾	Skyline	.48	3.3	16	22	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
	9¼	vtSmith	.08f			2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
18⅝	6¾	SmkSc s	.44	3.3	17	544	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— 1⅛
29⅜	16¾	SnapOn s	.64	2.3	17	544	28	27⅝	27¾	— ⅛
15¾	9¾	SnapTg	2.88	13.1	14	2621	22	21¾	22	
15¾	9¾	Sndstr s	.40	1.5	18	31	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
37⅜	16¾	SnapOn s	.44	2.3	17	544	28	27⅝	27¾	— ⅛
15¾	9¾	SnyNt	2.88	13.1	14	2621	22	21¾	22	
37⅜	21⅜	Sonat	2.80	9.1		1138	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	14¾	SnyVO	.80	3.4	11	2008	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
29⅜	19¾	SoCarG	1.24	5.3		1775	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
44	31¾	SoCal pf	3.00	8.8		40	34	34	34	
39½	29¾	Sovier	2.16	5.8	12	1886	44¼	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
48¾	31	Trov pf	4.16	7.6		94	55	54¾	54¾	— ⅛
39¾	22⅜	TriCon	3.60e	12.8		157	28¼	28	28¼	— ⅛
25¾	14¼	TriCn s	.48	3.5	12	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
29⅜	16	TrInd pf	.12	.4		12	21¼	21	21	— ½
22⅜	14½	Trlnds	.20	1.9	15	201	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ⅛
45¾	32¾	Trnrin	1.32	3.8	13	452	35½	35⅜	35	+1⅛

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash

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BUSINESS/FINANCE
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ECONOMIC SCENE

In Brazil, Hyper-Spending Replaces Hyper-Inflation

By RICHARD HOUSE
South-North News Service

SAO PAULO — For President José Sarney, managing this country's boom is like riding a tiger: It has been both exhilarating and risky. When Brazilian inflation started doubling six months ago to an annual rate of about 450 percent from last year's 234 percent, Mr. Sarney and a team of bright young economists launched an anti-inflation offensive.

Prices were frozen. A new currency, the cruzado, was introduced. Most important, wages and financial assets no longer were protected from inflation through indexation.

The plan was announced Feb. 28 and the results were spectacular. Stock markets took off. Consumer demand exploded. Milk and some meats suddenly grew scarce in supermarkets. Car buyers had to wait months for delivery. The Brazilian boom could be heard around the world.

> "The cruzado is a stable currency, but too much of it was being squandered in Miami."

To prevent the cruzado plan from becoming a victim of its own success, the government has moved to halt a middle-class spending spree and direct needed investment into industry.

In a nationally televised address July 23, Mr. Sarney announced what amounted to a 28-percent sales tax on such items as new cars, gasoline, international airline tickets and foreign currency bought by Brazilian tourists.

"The cruzado is a stable currency, but too much of it was being squandered in Miami," said one senior government official, explaining the new tax on Brazilian tourists.

The government preferred to call the new tax a "compulsory loan," promising to repay the money in three years.

Revenue from the tax will go into a national development fund similar to those established in Italy and some other European countries after World War II.

THROUGH this tax and other budget-cutting measures, the government hopes to raise about $7 billion. Some of it will go to cut the country's operating budget and some to ease the financial bind in Brazil's state-owned corporations.

The government-owned electricity and steel sectors, for example, are each in debt to the tune of around $15 billion.

The government's most pressing need is to stimulate investment both at home and from abroad and reverse a capital outflow that is estimated at $1 billion a month.

Just meeting interest payments on its $100-billion foreign debt eats up resources that the country needs for industrial investment.

For the first time, individual foreign investors will be allowed to participate in Brazil's high-flying stock market by means of mutual funds that will be quoted daily in New York.

Risk-capital companies trading in Brazilian stocks will be offered tax breaks. If funds flow into the stock exchanges, the government could begin selling off stock in state-owned enterprises.

To make the stock markets attractive to wary foreigners, the government is promising honest audits of government-owned corporate performances.

Luis Beluzzo, a government economist and an architect of the cruzado plan, said he hopes to convince dubious foreign investors. "We know this is an important moment for the strategic plans of multinational corporations," he said. "What they decide now will determine their future here. Those who don't make up their minds now could lose important market shares."

The success of the government's gamble depends on inflation staying below 20 percent. But so far, Brazilians do not seem to

See BRAZIL, Page 17

Draft Pact Set on Textiles

But India, China Oppose Details

The Associated Press

GENEVA — Diplomats from 54 countries reached preliminary agreement Friday on a five-year renewal of the main international pact governing trade in textiles and clothing, but India and China said they opposed key provisions of the draft.

Following strong U.S. pressure, all natural fibers except pure silk were included under the proposed new Multi-Fiber Arrangement, which now goes to capitals for signing.

To date, the arrangement has regulated cotton, wool, synthetics and blends.

Two major low-cost exporters, India and China, expressed reservations about the expanded coverage and left open the possibility of formally dissociating themselves from that part or all of the new MFA.

The Indian negotiator, Shrirang P. Shukla, also criticized the draft for not setting a timetable for phasing out the MFA, which developing countries have branded as protectionist.

Bargaining had continued for much of the night after the arrangement formally expired at midnight Thursday.

Agreement came after U.S. negotiators backed off a position calling for all natural fibers to be brought under the arrangement, according to a European Community negotiator, Jean-Pierre Leng.

Textile trade has become an emotional issue in the United States, where thousands of jobs and billions of dollars worth of business have been lost because of what U.S. manufacturers call a flood of cheap imports.

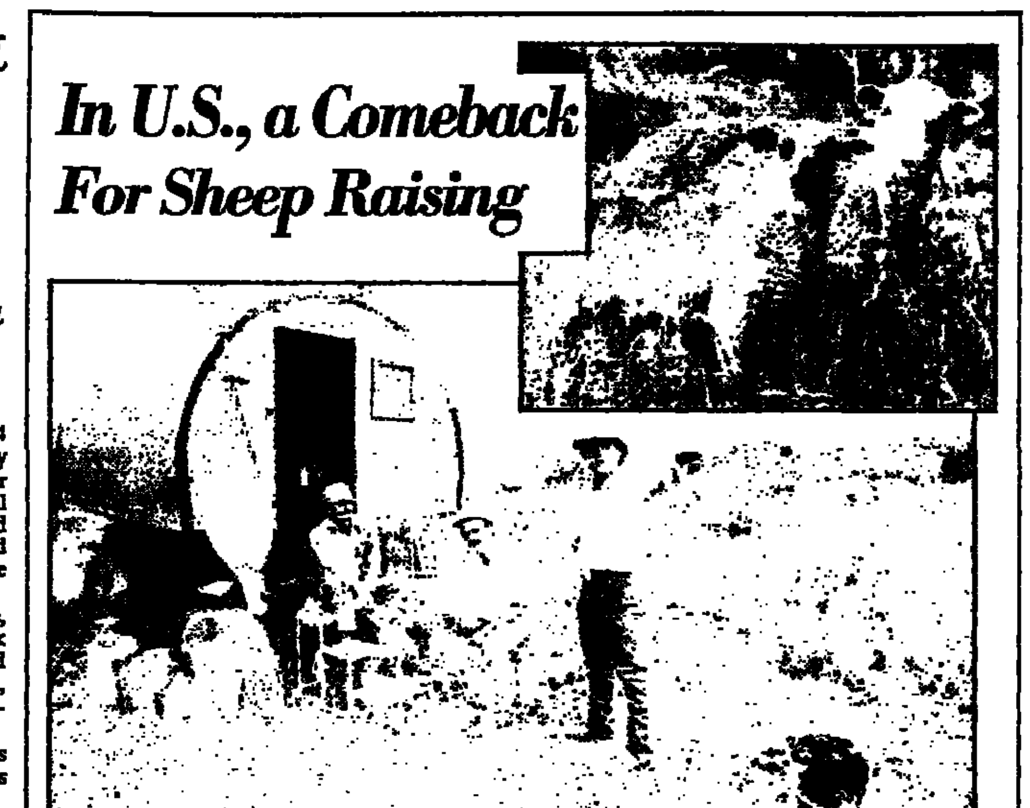
The House of Representatives is to vote next Wednesday on whether to override legislation vetoed by President Ronald Reagan to sharply limit textile imports from Third World nations.

In Washington, the White House deputy press secretary, Larry Speakes, called the new pact "an excellent agreement."

But John N. Gregg, chairman of the Fiber, Fabric and Apparel Coalition for Trade, a textile manufacturers' group, said: "What our trade representatives have done is a betrayal of the American public and the U.S. industry they were to represent."

Mr. Leng said the new pact covers ramie, a flax-like fiber often used in sweaters, which the United States had pressed to include. China, the biggest ramie producer, had long resisted the U.S. demand.

In U.S., a Comeback For Sheep Raising



Brian Payne/The New York Times

Steve Raftopolous, center, who has increased his flock to 12,000 sheep from 6,000, and a herder, Antonio Sanchez, left. John Raftopolous, right, keeps cattle at the ranch.

By Iver Peterson
New York Times Service

CRAIG, Colorado — Like most big Western sheep producers, Steve Raftopoulos owes a lot on his land, rarely gets weekends off, knows that his business is in the grip of forces beyond his control — and is a happy man.

"It's because I'm an optimist," he said. "All ranchers are optimists. If we weren't, we'd have quit a long time ago."

That kind of faith, which kept the Raftopoulos family in the sheep business during the long plunge in lamb and wool consumption since World War II, is now starting to pay off. As his lamb crop fattens in the high pastures of the Gore Range of the Rocky Mountains, Mr. Raftopoulos knows that demand for lamb is moving up again and that wool prices may be buoyed by the promise of wool blends.

There are 10 million head of sheep in the United States today, compared with 56 million in 1942. That historic low, along with the rise in demand, has pushed lamb prices far higher than those of beef. Sheep producers think that means their product has broken out of the price pattern for red meat set by "King Beef."

Demand has been spurred by the growing stress on lean diets and delicate, artfully presented restaurant dishes.

The change in taste "means that we don't have to apologize for those little chops anymore," said John Morrison, director of promotion for the American Sheep Producers Association, a trade group.

Until fairly recently, lamb prices operated in a

See SHEEP, Page 17

U.S. Jobless Rate Declined in July; Key Index Rose

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. civilian unemployment rate fell to 6.9 percent last month from 7.1 percent in June as a result of continued employment growth and a decline in the size of the work force, the Labor Department reported Friday.

Over the past two months, employment rose by 770,000 jobs and a record 60.8 percent of the population were employed last month, the department said.

Underscoring the continuing problems in goods-producing industries, however, manufacturing employment fell by 25,000 in July.

Meanwhile, the Commerce Department reported Friday that its main barometer of future economic activity, the index of leading indicators, rose a modest 0.3 percent in June following a revised 0.1-percent decline in May. Earlier, the department reported a May increase of 0.2 percent in the index.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, commenting on the indicators, said the weak rise was a sign that "the economy has not yet shaken off its sluggishness."

At 6.9 percent, the civilian unemployment rate is 0.4 percentage points lower than it was in July 1985. In the last 12 months, the civilian labor force grew an unusually rapid 2.4 percent, or 2.8 million persons, to 118.1 million. Employment, as shown by the Labor Department's survey of 59,000 households, grew by 3 million.

Lawrence Chimerine, president of Chase Econometrics, an economic consulting and forecasting firm, predicted that the unemployment rate would rise again shortly and average 7.1 percent for the rest of this year and through 1987.

"The economy remains weak," Mr. Chimerine said. "In fact, the major sources of strength during the first quarter, consumer spending and single-family housing, are likely to contribute less to economic growth later this year."

All of the recent growth of employment has occurred in construction and service-producing industries, the department said. Separate figures from industry payrolls showed a 363,000 increase in service-sector jobs in July.

Meanwhile, the Commerce Department said that six of the 11 available indicators included in the leading index rose in June while two were unchanged. Those contributing most to the 0.3-percent increase were changes in sensitive materials prices, stock prices and contracts and orders by businesses for new plants and equipment.

Three of the indicators fell, including a measure of how quickly newly ordered goods are supplied by vendors, net change in business and consumer credit and the length of the average workweek.

A separate index of coincident indicators, intended to show what is currently happening to the economy, declined for the second consecutive month.

Downturn Reported

A monthly survey conducted by the National Association of Purchasing Managers says the industrial sector of the economy took a sharp turn for the worse in July, the New York Times reported Friday.

The group, in its monthly survey of nearly 250 companies in various industries, said its composite index fell from 49.6 percent in June to 46.7 percent, the lowest total since January 1983. Anything below 50 percent is interpreted to mean the economy is in decline.

"At best, we are in a growth recession," said Robert J. Bretz, the director of purchasing and distribution at Pitney Bowes Inc. and chairman of the association.

Pickets Protest Closing of USX Plants

United Press International

PITTSBURGH — The United Steelworkers union set up picket lines Friday outside USX Corp. plants to protest the closing by the largest American steel company of major facilities in seven states.

The union contends that it has been locked out because the company announced at 10 P.M. Thursday that it was closing all its plants, although the old contract did not expire until midnight.

Company officials accused steelworkers of trying to disguise the strike as a lockout to qualify for unemployment compensation.

Contract talks broke off Tuesday when the union rejected an offer that included a reduction in employment costs of $3.27 an hour, including a $1.50-an-hour reduction in the $12.28 hourly wage.

The company, which insists that its wage and benefit costs are among the highest in the industry at $25.20 an hour, said the givebacks would be comparable to a $3.15-an-hour reduction the union agreed to at LTV Corp. and Bethlehem Steel Co.

The union contends that USX has the industry's lowest labor costs per ton of steel produced and does not need the concessions it granted the other steelmakers.

USW, representing 44,000 workers, including about 23,000 already laid off, offered Thursday to continue working under its present contract pending further negotiations. The company rejected the offer, saying it needed concessions to remain in business.

Picket lines formed at plants in Houston; Fairless Hills, Pennsylvania; Birmingham, Alabama; Chicago and elsewhere, with workers everywhere accusing the company of staging a lockout because it "wants us to strike."

USX said it posted a loss of $42 million in its steel division in the second quarter on sales of $1.4 billion. The company, which began closing steel operations last weekend in anticipation of a strike, produces about 17 percent of the United States's steel.

The last strike against the company was in 1959 and it lasted 116 days. That strike was against all major U.S. steelmakers.

This year, the six largest steelmakers bargained individually with the union.

LTV to Rehire

LTV Steel Co., the No. 2 U.S. steelmaker, which is operating under federal bankruptcy protection, said Friday that it will restart four idled facilities and recall 575 laid-off workers Saturday to help fill a bulge in orders caused by the dispute at USX, The Associated Press reported from Cleveland.

OPEC Plan For Quotas Loses Support

By Edward Roby
United Press International

GENEVA — OPEC oil ministers made a last-ditch effort Friday to salvage a plan of strict formal production quotas, but several participants said that the divided cartel would have to settle for voluntary output restraints.

The ministerial conference, which began Monday, has been looking for a strategy to eliminate the growing world oil glut and reverse a price collapse that has sliced OPEC's total revenue in half.

World oil prices have plunged from $28 a barrel last December to around $10 because the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has been flooding the market with its excess production.

OPEC's president, Rilwanu Lukman, who is the oil minister of Nigeria, held a special half-hour meeting in his hotel suite Friday to broaden support for a plan that would impose country-by-country production quotas to reduce total output by 4 million or 5 million barrels a day. Current OPEC production is estimated at 20.5 million barrels a day.

But even the Algerian oil minister, Belkacem Nabi, author of the quota plan, told delegation sources that his proposal had little chance of success.

That special meeting was boycotted by Mana Saeed Otaiba, the United Arab Emirates minister,

See OPEC, Page 17

Chip Industry Divided on Effect of U.S-Japan Pact

New York Times Service

TOKYO — The semiconductor agreement between Japan and the United States has stirred wide concern, and some disagreement, about its impact on the future of the Japanese semiconductor industry.

Semiconductor manufacturers and industry analysts appear divided about the effect of the accord, under which the United States suspended charges that the Japanese had been selling semiconductors below the production costs in return for the establishment of a price-monitoring system and a pledged increase in the Japanese market share for U.S. chip makers.

Some Japanese semiconductor makers, speaking on condition of anonymity, said they were worried that the pact could undermine their competitiveness against emerging manufacturers such as South Korea. But many analysts believe that Japanese industry will remain strong and dominant, especially in the mass-produced memory chip field.

Manufacturers and analysts caution, however, that they are still not sure how the agreement announced Thursday will work in practice, and how well it can be enforced.

In the United States, analysts estimated that the settlement could mean an increase of $2 billion in annual sales for U.S. chip makers. But they noted that many manufacturers are no longer around to benefit, having abandoned all or part of the market.

The U.S. Commerce Department reported in March that at least six American semiconductor plants and production lines had been shut down and that employment in the industry had dropped 20 percent.

David Hitano of the Semiconductor Industry Association, said that most U.S. companies had left the RAM market, with the exception of Texas Instruments and Micron Technology in Idaho.

RAM chips are used to store the information in most computers and electronic devices. The chips store information on a temporary basis while the device is processing.

For public consumption, industry officials in Japan issued statements welcoming an end to the bitter trade dispute and pledging cooperation.

But several industry sources in Japan, speaking on the condition that they not be identified, said that there was widespread dissatisfaction with the pact.

If prices are set artificially high, they said, countries not bound by the agreement — most notably South Korea, which has been aggressively pushing to expand its semiconductor industry — will be able to undersell Japanese chips.

This view was echoed Friday by an analysis of the agreement in the Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Japan's leading business daily. "The framework of co-prosperity for both countries is merely a shell," the newspaper said. "Korea and European Community countries may now be able to increase the export of their chips to America."

Manufacturers said they also feared that a price-monitoring system might interfere with normal price fluctuations dictated by supply and demand.

In fact, many expect that the opposite may occur — that the increased profit margins that Japanese semiconductor manufacturers will now enjoy could provide them with more cash to invest in better products and bolster their competitive edge against the United States.

U.S. chips now account for only 8 percent of Japanese semiconductor sales, while Japanese-made chips in certain categories control more than half the U.S. market.

Philip Townsend, an industry analyst for Morgan Stanley & Co., said he believed that the current sluggish demand would not yield much higher profits for Japanese manufacturers now, but that they could earn more money next year, when he expects the market to recover.

In the end, Mr. Townsend said, the agreement's main significance may lie in accelerating an existing trend on the part of Japanese companies to produce semiconductors overseas. With the yen at record high exchange rates, he said, it is far less expensive for the Japanese to manufacture overseas, and now this agreement will give them an added incentive.

"I think personally very little will change," he said. "The Japanese will increase their market share in the United States, set up design centers and plants there drawing on U.S. know-how, learning about new techniques for designing chips, and will continue to do well."

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *Aug. 1*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.347	3.465	112.73 *	34.67 *	0.164 *	—	5.441 *	140.505 *	163.96 y
Brussels(a)	43.1225	64.325	20.7085	6.346	3.014 *	18.376	—	25.918	28.1125 *
Frankfurt	2.0834	3.107	—	30.775 *	1.455 x	88.715 *	4.829 *	124.97 *	1.358 *
London (b)	1.485	—	3.0955	10.0640	2.126.00	3.4058	63.995	2.4833	228.46
Milan	1,430.15	2,125.90	687.18	211.31	—	608.78	33.192	859.65	9.33
New York(c)	—	0.6760 ♯	2.0855	6.7875	1,434.00	2.353	43.225	1.4725	154.085
Paris	6.765	10.115	3.2525	—	4.7365 x	2.8851	15.71 *	4.0726	4.4165 *
Tokyo	154.85	230.15	73.64	22.44	10.74 *	65.38	365.69 *	92.88	—
Zurich					Closed				
1 ECU	1.0156	0.6803	2.1127	6.8713	1,451.10	2.1127	43.7400	1.4916	165.249
1 SDR	1.20636	0.8092	2.51335	8.16464	N.Q.	2.8313	52.0213	2.0243	186.79

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (♯) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.475

Other Dollar Values

Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$	
Argen. austral	0.87	Fin. markka	4.9855	Mex. peso	647.00	Soviet ruble	0.688
Austral. $	1.6941	Greek drac.	134.25	Norw. krone	7.3975	Span. peseta	136.45
Austr. schil.	14.68	Hong Kong $	7.8045	Phil. peso	20.42	Swed. krona	6.963
Belg. fin. fr.	43.40	Indian rupee	12.56	Port. escudo	146.60	Taiwan $	38.01
Brazil cruz.	14.91	Indo. rupiah	1,131.00	Saudi riyal	3.7525	Thai baht	26.095
Canadian $	1.3809	Irish £	0.706	Sing. $	2.1745	Turkish lira	674.50
Chinese yuan	3.7036	Israeli shek.	1.495	S. Afr. rand	2.5126	UAE dirham	3.6728
Danish krone	7.865	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2893	S. Kor. won	881.60	Venez. boliv.	19.00
Egypt. pound	1.25	Malay. ring.	2.6315				

Sterling: 1.0449 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *Aug. 1*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	6 [illegible]-6 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	9 [illegible]-10 [illegible]	7⅛-7¼	7 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	6⅛
2 months	6 [illegible]-6 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	9⅞-10	7⅛-7¼	7 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	6⅛
3 months	6 [illegible]-6 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	9⅞-10	7⅛-7¼	7 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	6⅛
6 months	6 [illegible]-6 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	9⅞-9 [illegible]	7⅛-7¼	7 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	6⅛
1 year	6 [illegible]-6 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	9⅞-9 [illegible]	7⅛-7¼	7 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	6 [illegible]

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *Aug. 1*

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount Rate	6	6
Federal Funds	6⅛	6⅜
Prime Rate	8	8
Broker Loan Rate	7.50	7.50
Com Paper 30-179 days	6.15	6.25
3-month Treasury Bills	5.75	5.75
6-month Treasury Bills	5.76	5.74
CD's 30-59 days	5.96	5.95
CD's 60-89 days	5.96	5.95
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.60	5.00
One Month Interbank	4.70	4.70
3-month Interbank	4.65	4.65
6-month Interbank	4.70	4.70
France		
Intervention Rate	7	7
Call Money	7	7
One-month Interbank	7⅛	7⅛
3-month Interbank	7⅛	7⅛
6-month Interbank	7⅛	7⅛
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	10	10
Call Money	9⅞	9⅞
91-day Treasury Bill	9 9/16	n.a.
3-month Interbank	9⅞	9 31/32
Japan		
Discount Rate	3½	3½
Call Money	4½	4 11/16
60-day Interbank	4 11/16	4 11/16

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *Aug. 1*

1 month	6⅜ - 6½
2 months	6⅜ - 6½
3 months	6⅜ - 6½
6 months	6 [illegible] - 6 [illegible]
1 year	6 [illegible] - 6 [illegible]

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *Aug. 1*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: n.a.
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 6.209
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Aug. 1

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	361.80	360.85	+ 6.85
Luxembourg	360.90	—	+ 4.80
Paris (12.5 kilo)	361.36	362.59	+ 3.11
Zurich		Clsd.	
London	360.50	361.00	+ 3.50
New York	—	360.80	— 1.90

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Friday in Switzerland for a holiday.

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SPECIAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY
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For information, please contact Françoise Clément, International Herald Tribune, or your nearest IHT representative.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Japan Telecom Begins New Network

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — The deregulation of Japan's telecommunications industry was put into practice Friday when Japan Telecom inaugurated a sophisticated fiber-optics network among seven big cities.

The service is the first to rival domestic services offered by Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., the former government-owned telecommunications monopoly that was privatized in April 1985.

Four other companies were authorized in June 1985 by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications to operate as so-called "new common carriers."

Japan Telecom — whose biggest shareholder, with a stake of 33.4 percent, is Japan National Railways — is offering rates 23 percent to 29 percent lower than those of NTT, company officials said.

They predict revenue of 400 million yen ($2.6 million) during Japan Telecom's first year in business.

Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama and Nagoya are among the first cities to be served by the fiber-optic network, which runs along railway tracks used by the high-speed Shinkansen "bullet" trains.

Another seven cities are expected to be linked to the system by April.

Under the April 1985 law that deregulated Japan's telecommunications industry, the new common carriers are to act as suppliers to businesses that offer facsimiles, value-added data networks and other services.

Following Japan Telecom into the market later this year is Teleway Japan, which is to route its fiber-optics cables along the nation's expressways. The company is owned by a consortium headed by Japan Public Highway Corp.

Another new common carrier, Daini Denden Inc., plans to launch a microwave service between Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka by the end of the year.

The other two new common carriers intend to use satellites when they begin services in late 1988.

They are Japan Communications Satellite, a subsidiary of the C. Itoh & Co. and Mitsui & Co. trading houses and Hughes Communications Inc., the U.S. electronics group; and Space Communications, owned by Mitsubishi Corp.

Daimler, AEG Sell Company Stakes

Reuters

STUTTGART — Daimler-Benz AG said Friday that it has sold its 9-percent stake in Metallgesellschaft AG. It did not disclose the price.

A spokeswoman said MIM Holdings of Australia was among the purchasers of the stake, which was being sold to satisfy Federal Cartel Office conditions attached to the takeover of AEG AG. She declined to say who else had taken a share.

Separately, AEG said it had sold its 44.84-percent stake in Küppersbusch AG to an unidentified group, although this was not linked to the Daimler takeover. The cartel office has stipulated that AEG also sell 25 percent of Transformatoren Union AG by the end of 1988.

Before the end of 1986, it must sell its 25-percent holding in ESG Elektronic-System-Gesellschaft GmbH and 50 percent of Viscom Ton & Videoverteilersystem GmbH.

Belgian Company Sets Investment in ITT-CGE Venture

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Société Générale de Belgique is to invest around 14 billion Belgian francs ($318.5 million) in a European holding company that will own 63 percent of a joint venture telecommunications group planned by ITT Corp. of the United States and Cie. Générale d'Electricité of France, a Société Générale spokesman said Friday.

He said that Société Générale, Belgium's biggest financial holding company, would also sell to the public some of its stake in the European venture, which will be the world's second biggest telecommunications equipment maker, behind American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

He was unable to say what percentage of the European holding company's capital Société Générale would own.

The European holding company will own 63 percent of the joint venture, with CGE taking a controlling share, while ITT will own 37 percent. The spokesman could also give no details of how the shares would be floated, or how many.

BUSINESS PROFILE / Kiichi Miyazawa, Favors Expansion

A Maverick at Japan Finance Ministry

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Kiichi Miyazawa, Japan's new finance minister, is an outspoken advocate of economic expansion who has been appointed the head of a ministry known for its tough restraints on government spending.

Because he also is a critic of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his administration's economic policies, Mr. Miyazawa's appointment two weeks ago as finance minister touched off a great deal of speculation about the future course of Japan's economic policy.

Some analysts predicted that it augured a more expansionary stance, but others believe that Mr. Nakasone moved to contain a political rival by assigning him to a sensitive and frustrating position.

Mr. Miyazawa, 66, has lost no time in speaking out. He recently told Japanese newspaper reporters that the yen had risen "too far" against the dollar and suggested that a level of from 160 to 170 yen to the dollar would be more appropriate. He also said that he would work to draw up a supplementary budget that he hoped would spur Japan's lagging economy.

AP

Kiichi Miyazawa

Through a spokesman, Mr. Miyazawa declined a request for an interview, saying that he was too busy at the moment.

For much of his recent career, Mr. Miyazawa has been a bit of a maverick, endorsing Keynesian ideas of fiscal stimulus when the prevailing political mood seemed to favor fiscal austerity. He has repeatedly said that what Japan needs now is not the "income-doubling plan" that was adopted in the 1960s and became the rallying cry of national economic growth, but an "asset-doubling plan" under which the government should spend money to improve such areas as sewage.

Mr. Miyazawa has served in many government positions in the past. After graduating from Tokyo Imperial University (now Tokyo University), he entered the Finance Ministry in 1942 and remained there for 10 years.

He comes from a political family — his father was a legislator, one of his brothers now serves in the upper house of Japan's legislature and the other is Japan's ambassador to West Germany. His own political career began in 1953, when he was elected to the upper house of the Diet, Japan's parliament.

Mr. Miyazawa has served three times as the director-general of Japan's Economic Planning Agency, had a brief stint as the minister of international trade and industry and was foreign minister under former Prime Minister Takeo Miki in 1974.

He was the chief cabinet secretary and principal spokesman for former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, and now is poised to succeed Mr. Suzuki as the head of his political faction within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Mr. Miyazawa is married and has one son, who runs his own architectural design firm.

U.S., EC Will Meet On Citrus Dispute Over Weekend

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, will hold talks in Brussels this weekend on a dispute with the European Community over citrus trade, an EC Commission spokesman said Friday.

He said Mr. Yeutter would hold talks with the EC's external relations commissioner, Willy de Clercq, but gave no details.

Washington has complained that sales of U.S. lemons and oranges to the community suffer unfair competition from cheaper Mediterranean products from outside the EC. The United States had threatened to take action against other EC imports if no agreement had been reached by Thursday, while Brussels had pledged to counter any U.S. measures.

Ericsson to Share Order

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — L.M. Ericsson AB has won a $187-million order, shared equally with Siemens AG of Germany and Japan's NEC Corp. for digital exchange equipment from the Venezuelan telecommunications authority, industry sources said Thursday.

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]									

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[illegible]		

Other Funds

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; e - Redempt. Price - Ex-Coupon; ee - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Retreats Again in New York

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar continued to retreat Friday against most major currencies, but dealers said the size of the losses narrowed as positions were evened in advance of the weekend.

The British pound was an exception to the dollar's losses, falling sharply with North Sea oil prices. Sterling closed in London at $1.4850, down from Thursday's close of $1.4915.

Later in New York, it fell to $1.4775, from $1.4940. Dealers said the New York drop came mostly on one large sale.

In New York, the dollar slipped to 6.7875 French francs, from 6.7915, and to 2.0855 Deutsche marks, from 2.0898. It rose in New York to 1.6725 Swiss francs, from 1.6710. Markets in Zurich were closed Friday for a holiday.

The dollar edged down in New York to 153.00 Japanese yen from 153.75. Earlier in Tokyo, it closed down to 154.05 yen, from 154.55.

Dealers in Europe said that there were no new factors to deflect the market from its long-term bearish view.

U.S. leading indicators and unemployment data for June — both slightly better than expected — only gave the dollar a temporary boost in Europe, underlining the fact that it will take a major new element to reverse the dollar's long-term decline, dealers said.

The dollar's slide also was helped by a report from the Bank of Japan suggesting that there was a need for a stronger yen in the medium term. However, a spokesman for the bank later said that it was not advocating a further rise in the yen.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.0834 DM, down from Thursday's fixing of 2.0940 DM, and in Paris at 6.768 French francs, down from 6.8005.

(Reuters, UPI, IHT)

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Fri.	Thu.
Deutsche mark	2.0845	2.0935
Pound sterling	1.4850	1.4915
Japanese yen	153.95	152.95
Swiss franc	1.6725	1.6770
French franc	6.7750	6.8000

Source: Reuters

OPEC: *Formal Quota Plan Reportedly Loses Support*

(Continued from first finance page)

who said his government had ordered him not to take part.

[Mr. Otaiba said he was "not that optimistic" that OPEC ministers would be able to overcome obstacles to formal production quotas, The Associated Press reported. "I think there will be a long way to go," he said. "I am not that optimistic."

[Asked if he thought it may take several months to reach agreement on quotas, Mr. Otaiba replied, "Maybe more."]

The special meeting was followed by informal discussions on output quotas that an OPEC spokesman, James Audu, said ended without reaching final agreement. The conference was slated to continue Saturday with a ministerial meeting.

Delegation sources said the quota plan probably was doomed and that it only remained under formal discussion to appease Algeria and other cartel members that favor higher prices, such as Iran and Libya.

The imminent collapse of the Algerian quota plan meant that ministers had to fall back on an earlier proposal sponsored by dominant Saudi Arabia and other Gulf members.

That proposal calls for voluntary output reductions on the part of all 13 member countries of OPEC.

Gulf delegates said that it would be impossible to allocate a production cut to 15 million or 16 million barrels a day when the conference already has balked at plan to curtail output to 17.6 million.

Indonesia's oil minister, Subroto, continued his efforts to boost the voluntary cuts.

BRAZIL: *Hyper-Spending*

(Continued from first finance page)

have lost their entrenched inflationary reflexes.

With savings unprotected from inflation, spending has become almost a compulsion. But juggling the laws of supply and demand, the government has rushed in needed supplies of powdered milk and U.S. beef.

Mr. Sarney, for one, professes confidence. In announcing the new measures as part of a three-year plan, he said that he wanted to be "the last president of an undeveloped Brazil."

By the end of the century, he said, Brazilians should enjoy living standards equivalent to those of southern Europe.

With economic growth of 7 percent expected this year, double the average in the industrial world, Brazil just might pull it off.

Mr. House is a Brazil-based free-lance writer on Latin American affairs.

SHEEP: *Making Comeback in U.S.*

(Continued from first finance page)

range of about 20 cents over wholesale prices for beef, Mr. Morrison said.

"Whenever they strayed above that spread," he said, "the trade would say lamb was too high and sales would fall off. Now we're seeing lamb as high as 70 cents over beef, because we've finally broken that psychological price barrier and now lamb is operating on its own."

In January 1982 lamb was selling wholesale for about 11 cents a pound more than beef. Recently, beef was selling for 85 cents a pound wholesale and lamb for $1.56, a 71-cent spread.

That kind of margin has been too much for many cattle producers to resist. Some are adding sheep to their herds as a hedge against low beef prices.

In fact, sheep producers say, the expansion of those herds would be greater still if breeding ewes were not being kept in short supply by sheep producers trying to build up their own herds. Holding back the ewes has also contributed to the shortage of lamb in the supermarkets.

New competition is also coming from some farmers who participated in the government's 1.4-million-head buyout program to reduce dairy surpluses. They have turned to sheep as a place to park their federal cash.

And some grain farmers are using sheep to diversify against low grain prices. Lambs and wool can produce income in the spring and early summer, when farmers need cash, and require relatively little attention during the busy grain-harvesting months.

But none of this renewed interest in an animal that once dominated the northern Rockies would be occurring without the increase in lamb consumption. Although it is still only a fraction of that for beef, it is up sharply.

Americans will eat about 78 pounds (35.33 kilograms) of beef per person this year, compared with 1.7 pounds of lamb, according to the sheep association. But that represents a dramatic shift in 10 years.

In 1976, beef consumption was 94 pounds per person and lamb was barely over 1 pound. Today's lamb consumption, however, is far below the 5.2 pounds per person that the sheep association counted in 1962.

The sheep industry's successful "Buy American Lamb" campaign has been put on the back burner during the current shortage.

Any additional lamb consumption would have to come from overseas and more imports are the last thing domestic sheep producers want to encourage.

Last year, imports of fresh and frozen lamb, principally from New Zealand and Australia, increased by 77 percent, to nearly 32 million pounds, from 18 million pounds in 1984. That was the highest level of imports since 1974.

THE EUROMARKETS

More Floaters Are Launched; Secondary Market Stays Quiet

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — The Eurobond market generally finished Friday slightly above Thursday night's closing levels after a relatively quiet day's trading, dealers said.

In the primary market three floating-rate-note issues were launched to a mixed reception from investors while in the dollar-straight sector General Motors Acceptance Corp. launched a $200-million bond issue.

Seasoned dollar-straight issues ended ⅛ or ¼ point higher with the release of stronger than expected U.S. economic data keeping a lid on price rises, dealers added.

Société Générale launched on its own behalf a $200-million floating-rate-note issue paying the six-month London interbank bid rate with no margin and priced at par. The 10-year issue traded at a premium on the secondary market and ended at around 100.08. The fees total 10 basis points.

Morgan Grenfell Group PLC issued $200 million in perpetual notes that will rank as primary capital. It pays a spread of 50 basis points over the six-month London interbank offered rate for the first five years, 37½ basis points over Libor in the next five years and 25 basis points over Libor thereafter.

The lead manager, Morgan Stanley International, quoted the issue at 99.54, inside the 50-basis-point selling concession and comfortably inside the total fees of 100 basis points. The issue is callable after five years, but only with the permission of the Bank of England.

Bergen Bank issued a $200-million perpetual floater that many dealers felt was too tightly priced. It pays ⅛ point over six-month Libor and is callable after five years. The lead manager was Daiwa Europe Ltd.

Traders said that the issue was not trading widely and that a market level was hard to obtain.

During the week, floating-rate notes totaling $1.7 billion were launched, and of this, over $1 billion was perpetual paper. Dollar-straight bonds launched totaled over $1 billion as the primary market in this sector showed some signs of coming back to life. However, most of the issues ended the week on, or just outside, their total fees.

Friday's GMAC issue pays 7⅝ percent over five years and was priced at 101¼. The lead manager was Swiss Bank Corp. International. Dealers quoted the issue at a discount of 2, compared with the total fees of 1⅞ percent.

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										

Floating-Rate Notes

August 1

Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
[illegible]				

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
[illegible]				

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
[illegible]				

E.C.U.

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
[illegible]				

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Cnl 97	4⅝	22-10	99.94	100.04
Cr Foncier Aug97	5⅝	27-08	100.04	100.14

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 8

AmTrEx pr, BrownF pf, DickenMnA n, EchoBay, GenovDrg, PHDesmn, SDie Spf, Servisco

NEW LOWS 22

AmTechCer, Americare n, BergenBrun, BigV Sup, CareEnt B, Castleind, Cohu Inc, Helionetics, IRE Fncl n, Ionics, Moog B, Movielab, PennTrCp, SageEnrgy, ScientLsg, Scopeind, UNA Corp, Unimar, UnivResrcs, VHT Htl wt, VanardTch, Weathfrd pf, WWdeEn pf

Italian Firms to Establish Film Unit

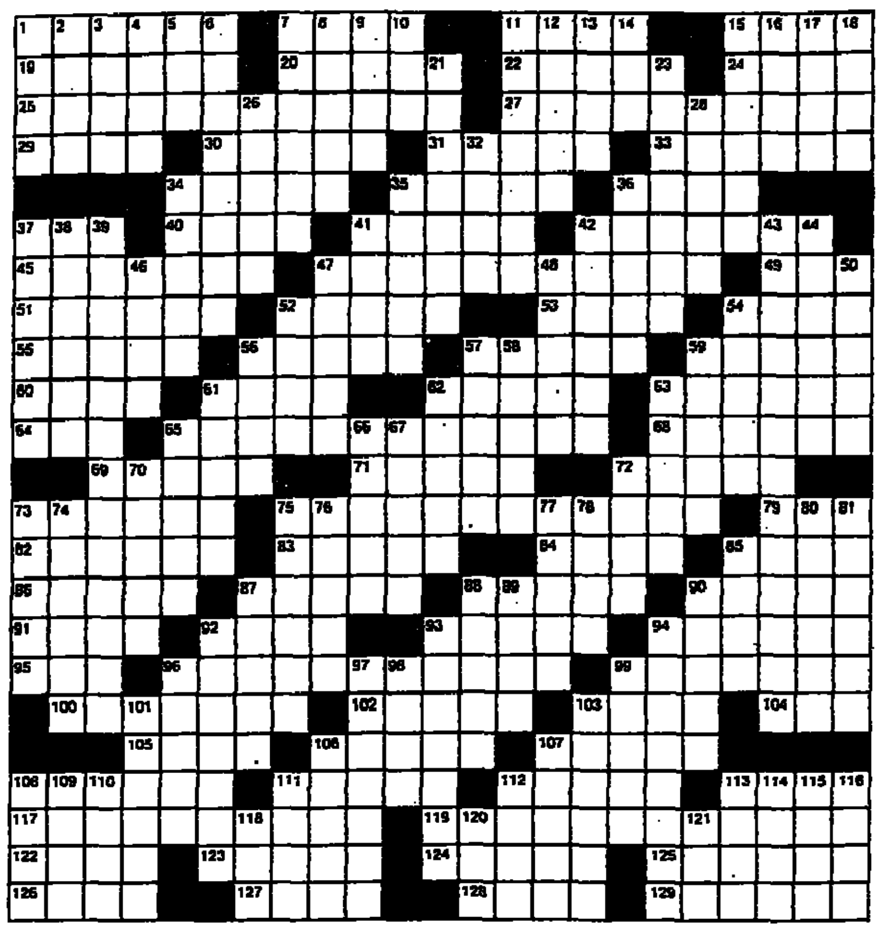
Reuters

ROME — The Italian property company Società Dellàcqua Pia Antica Marcia SpA, said Friday that it would jointly establish a film production unit with Gruppo Cecchi Gori, an Italian company already active in the entertainment sector. No financial details were given.

Who's Zoo in Sports By Jeanette K. Brill

ACROSS

1 Baseball Hall of Famer Maranville
7 Musical sign
11 Ooze
15 Boorish person
19 Charm
20 English statesman: 1880-1959
22 Collection of maps
24 Irish Free State
25 N.Y. Yankee: 1954-62
27 Baseball Hall of Famer
29 Golf stroke
30 Keepsake
31 Film shots
33 Atelier items
34 Propelled a dinghy
35 Lag behind
36 Prefix with metric
37 Johnny ——
40 Play the lead
41 Agitate
42 No longer active
45 Clever escape
47 Baseball Hall of Famer
49 Twosome in "Roberta"
51 Plant shoot
52 Coquette
53 Suffix with Ham or Shem
54 Small needle case
55 Do-nothing
56 Ascertain
57 Orchid byproduct
59 Marine locating system
60 Songwriter Evans
61 Roast, in Rouen
62 Prying bar
63 Brackish
64 Tokyo, formerly
65 Middleweight boxing champ: 1926
68 Mournful
69 Feel about blindly
71 Golf's —— Cup
72 Trample
73 Dress size
75 American skier: 1945-76
79 Gen. Arnold, to friends
82 Memorable Sir Harry
83 Where Englishmen get out in the Aire
84 Kolinsky, e.g.
85 Emulate Harry (The Cat) Brecheen
86 Revealed fallibility
87 Darnell or Evans
88 Wilander, for one
90 Medieval note
91 Beards growing on farms
92 Talking bird
93 The void of infinite space
94 Creator of Hyman Kaplan
95 Be left on base
96 Baseball Hall of Famer
99 Eden denizen
100 Gratings forming screens
102 Make a second attempt
103 Smooth the way
104 Linemen, for short
105 Army mascot
106 Adorée of silent films
107 "Stormy Weather" composer
108 Capital of Turkey
111 Quiche ingredient
112 Scoff
113 "Peter Pan" pirate
117 Memorable Alabama coach
119 Baseball Hall of Famer
122 The Cat Nation
123 Looey's aide
124 Filched
125 Subtle distinction
126 Stupid one
127 Devil's-trumpet, e.g.
128 Eared vessel
129 Cared for



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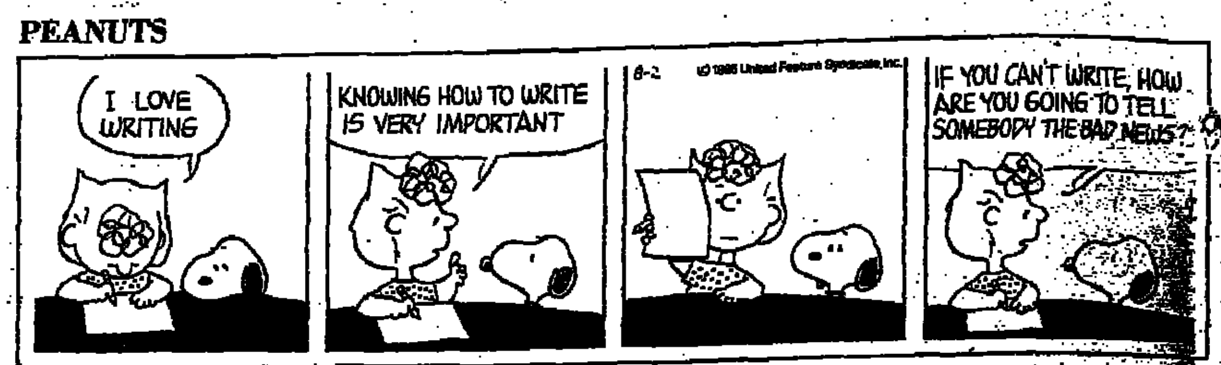
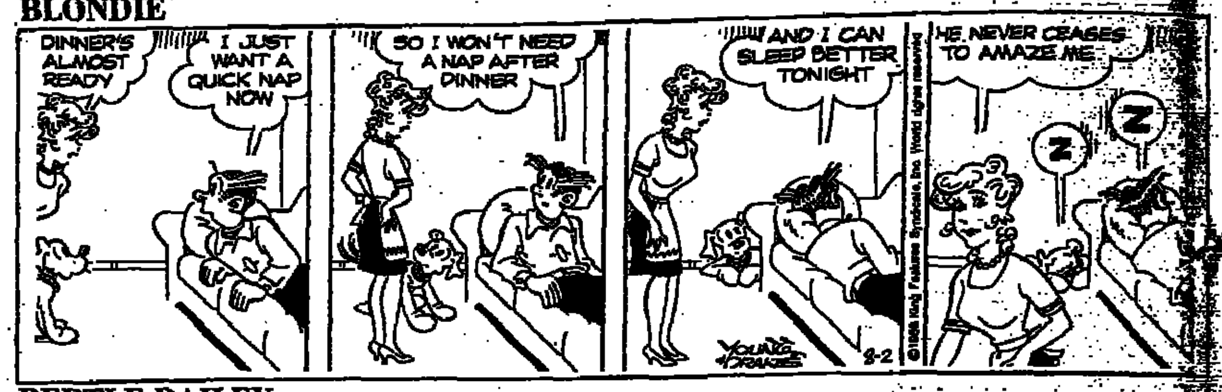
DOWN

1 Incline
2 Baseball family name
3 Escutcheon spoiler
4 Washout
5 Anger
6 One who makes a will
7 Short necklace
8 Mooed
9 Merit
10 Back
11 Activity dreaded by QB's
12 Waters or Merman
13 Ivy League team
14 Felt shoe
15 April-to-October, for baseball
16 Animation
17 Pitcher Hershiser
18 Provincial Ottoman rulers
21 Commit with confidence
23 Doubting Thomas
26 Holy Moslem book
28 With —— hand (humbly)
32 Swiss river
34 Willow twig
35 McCullough's "The —— Birds"
36 Hybrid primrose
37 Opt for ease
38 Suppressed
39 Football Hall of Famer
41 Coconut fiber
42 Fragrant chemical compounds
43 A Cy Young Award winner: 1974
44 Absentee of sorts
46 Luge or pung
47 Egg white
48 Houston athlete
50 Follower of yes or no
52 Elaborate party
54 Borne by the wind
56 Theater section
57 Conduit
58 Says it's so
59 Cooke of tennis fame
61 More mature
62 Mineral deposits
63 Gilliflower
65 Lugged
66 Sautéed
67 City in Israel
70 Emulates Shoemaker
72 State tree of Ark.
73 Entreat
74 Nocturnal insect
75 Moves stealthily
76 Kind of code
77 Improve
78 Wait
80 Silvery
81 Grant Wood's "Woman with ——"
85 R.N.'s habitat
87 French secondary school
88 Trap
89 Cautious
90 Signora Ponti
92 Devices for stamping ornaments in relief
93 Plans
94 Worshipful
96 Short publicity notice
97 Built
98 She had a way with wine
99 Hawthorne's birthplace
101 Turkish inn
103 Predator
106 Roam at large
107 Talus
108 Not up
109 —— Deep, oceanic depression
110 Himalayan ibex
111 Unadorned
112 Flat-bottomed boat
113 Pitcher Craig ——
114 Obey
115 "—— homo!"
116 Supplemented, with "out"
118 Swerve
120 Salt Lake City athlete
121 Owing

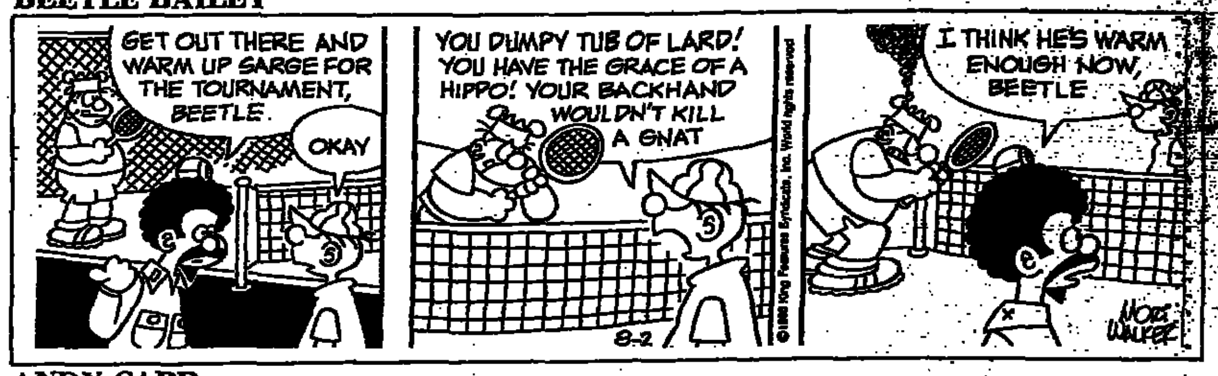
PEANUTS



BLONDIE

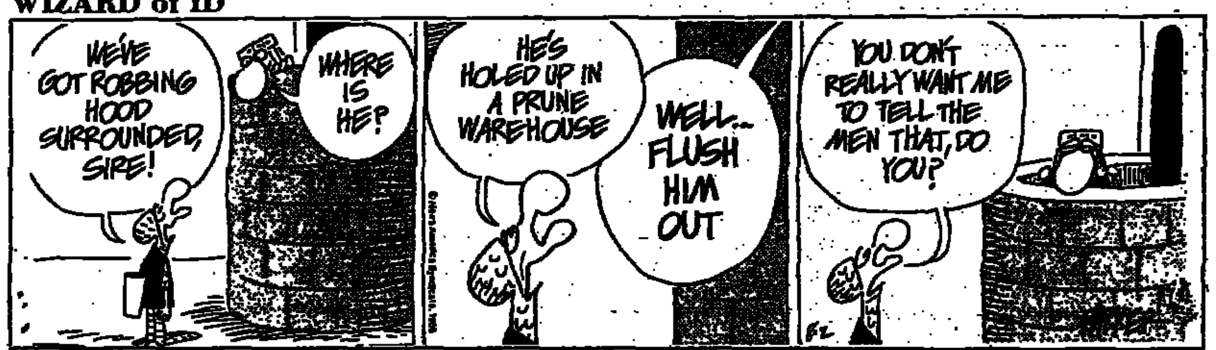


BEETLE BAILEY



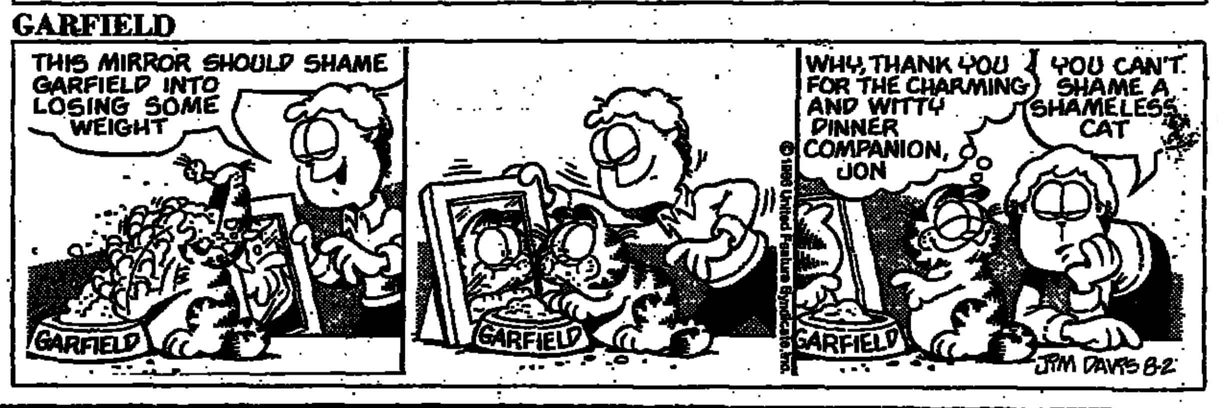
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



BOOKS

THE LYRICAL LEFT: Randolph Bourne, Alfred Stieglitz and the Origins of Cultural Radicalism in America

By Edward Abrahams. Illustrated. 265 pages. $20. The University Press of Virginia, Box 3608, University Station, Charlottesville, Va. 22903.

Reviewed by John Gross

THE Greenwich Village writer Floyd Dell once spoke of the year 1912 as the "Lyric Year." For artists and intellectuals, it was a time of brave beginnings; in the avant-garde excitements of the period and the hammering out of new social ideals, many of them foresaw nothing less than the imminent transformation of society itself. This confident early phase of modern cultural radicalism forms the subject of Edward Abrahams's book — though rather than attempting a general survey, he tries to get "the Lyrical Left" into focus by concentrating on the careers of two of its foremost representatives, Randolph Bourne and Alfred Stieglitz.

Randolph Bourne's story has been told before, but it loses none of its heroic qualities in the retelling. His face was disfigured at birth by a forced delivery; the spinal tuberculosis he contracted at the age of 4 left him a hunchback. He worked for years at dead-end jobs before he managed to win a scholarship to Columbia, and he was only 32 when the influenza epidemic swept him away in 1918. Yet by the time of his death, he had established himself as a leading advocate of social and educational reform, and, in his final phase, as one of the most forceful contemporary critics of the United States's involvement in World War I.

Bourne's opposition to the war brought him into sharp conflict with the progressive intellectuals grouped around the New Republic, a magazine that he wrote for, but one that no longer had much use for his services after 1916. It is Abrahams's contention that this falling-out simply served to highlight disagreements that were already there. Contrary to what has sometimes been claimed, he argues that Bourne was never really a progressive at heart, and that though he may have shared some of the progressives' aims, he was bound to part company with them sooner or later over their enthusiasm for centralization and state control.

Certainly Bourne's hatred of coercion was never in doubt. The whole thrust of his writing was directed toward extolling diversity and self-fulfillment. He rejoiced, for example, in the persistence of cultural differences; in an era when immigrants were being exhorted to Americanize themselves and dehyphenate themselves as quickly as possible, he held up the alternative vision of a cosmopolitan, "Trans-National" America in which pluralism was seen as a source of strength.

Alfred Stieglitz was more than 20 years older than Bourne, and he had begun to emerge as a major force in the history of photography while the younger man was still a child. But although Abrahams has interesting things to say about such aspects of Stieglitz's early life as his student years in Berlin, the greater part of his account is devoted to the period between 1905, when Stieglitz opened the Little Galleries of the Photo-Secession — more conveniently known, from their address on Fifth Avenue, as "291" — and 1917, when he closed down both the galleries and his magazine Camera Work.

From the beginning Stieglitz invested what he called his "fight for photography" (and, by extension, for the other arts as well) with immense social, moral and all-but-cosmic significance. Naturally it is this aspect of his work that concerns Abrahams most. He underlines Stieglitz's readiness to equate art with life, and his conviction — until 1917, at least — that his efforts were destined to have revolutionary repercussions in the world at large.

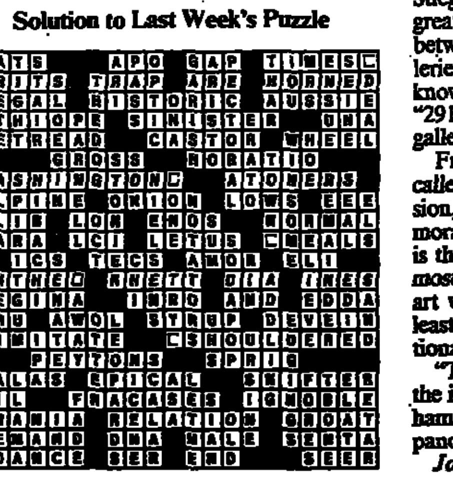
"The Lyrical Left" throws some valuable light on the intellectual life of its period, but I think Abrahams would have done better to adopt a more panoramic, less strictly biographical approach.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE

'HI! I WAS JUST TRYING TO PLAY ALONG WITH YOUR SNORING.'

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	27	81	19	66	fr
Amsterdam	20	68	13	55	fr
Athens	—	—	—	—	na
Barcelona	29	84	19	66	fr
Belgrade	34	93	18	64	fr
Berlin	22	72	18	64	o
Brussels	22	72	12	54	fr
Bucharest	34	93	15	59	fr
Budapest	32	90	20	68	cl
Copenhagen	22	72	12	54	cl
Costa Del Sol	39	102	26	79	fr
Dublin	14	57	7	45	r
Edinburgh	16	61	7	45	o
Florence	32	90	19	66	cl
Frankfurt	26	79	15	59	fr
Geneva	25	77	19	66	cl
Helsinki	23	73	12	54	cl
Istanbul	32	90	17	63	fr
Las Palmas	26	79	21	70	fr
Lisbon	27	81	16	61	fr
London	22	72	10	50	cl
Madrid	33	91	14	61	fr
Milan	30	86	20	68	cl
Moscow	27	81	12	54	cl
Munich	22	72	15	59	o
Nice	29	84	20	68	fr
Oslo	18	64	14	57	sh
Paris	25	77	14	57	cl
Prague	21	70	16	61	o
Reykjavik	—	—	—	—	na
Rome	32	90	20	68	fr
Stockholm	20	68	13	55	o
Strasbourg	26	79	18	64	cl
Venice	29	84	19	66	cl
Vienna	30	86	20	68	cl
Warsaw	29	84	16	61	o
Zurich	23	73	17	63	cl

MIDDLE EAST

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Ankara	30	86	11	52	fr
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	—	—	—	—	na
Jerusalem	30	86	16	61	fr
Tel Aviv	32	90	22	72	fr

OCEANIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Auckland	14	57	8	46	cl
Sydney	18	64	9	48	fr

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	33	91	25	77	cl
Beijing	31	88	21	70	st
Hong Kong	30	86	26	79	cl
Manila	30	86	24	75	r
New Delhi	30	86	25	77	o
Seoul	33	91	25	77	cl
Shanghai	33	91	26	79	fr
Singapore	31	88	26	79	o
Taipei	32	90	25	77	cl
Tokyo	32	90	25	77	fr

AFRICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algiers	31	88	21	70	cl
Cairo	—	—	—	—	na
Cape Town	—	—	—	—	na
Casablanca	25	77	21	70	o
Harare	—	—	—	—	na
Lagos	27	81	22	72	o
Nairobi	—	—	—	—	na
Tunis	40	104	23	73	fr

LATIN AMERICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	na
Caracas	28	82	20	68	fr
Lima	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico City	26	79	12	54	fo
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na

NORTH AMERICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Anchorage	16	61	11	52	cl
Atlanta	36	97	23	73	pc
Boston	26	79	16	61	pc
Chicago	27	81	15	59	fr
Denver	30	86	15	59	fr
Detroit	28	82	17	63	pc
Honolulu	32	90	24	75	fr
Houston	39	102	25	77	fr
Los Angeles	30	86	16	61	fr
Miami	34	93	25	77	st
Minneapolis	29	84	15	59	pc
Montreal	22	72	16	61	cl
Nassau	33	91	25	77	pc
New York	29	84	19	66	cl
San Francisco	22	72	14	57	fr
Seattle	27	81	14	57	fr
Toronto	26	79	19	66	pc
Washington	31	88	21	70	pc

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 31 — 14 (88 — 57). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 21 — 13 (70 — 57). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 37 — 18 (99 — 64). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 29 — 21 (84 — 70). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 23 — 15 (73 — 59). ROME: Fair. Temp. 32 — 19 (90 — 66). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Fair. Temp. 30 — 11 (86 — 52). BANGKOK: Fair. Temp. 35 — 27 (95 — 81). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 33 — 27 (91 — 81). MANILA: Stormy. Temp. 31 — 24 (88 — 75). SEOUL: Rainy. Temp. 33 — 25 (91 — 77). SINGAPORE: Stormy. Temp. 31 — 22 (88 — 72). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 33 — 25 (91 — 77).

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse August 1

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	479.50	480
ACF Holding	322	322
Aegon	100.50	100.20
Akzo	142	157.90
Ahold	94.60	93.70
Amev	75.50	75
A'Dam Rubber	10.70	10.80
Amro Bank	111.70	108.30
BVG	240	235
Buehrmann T	210	218.50
Calond Hldg	17.80	17.80
Elsevier-NDU	211	207.50
Fokker	85.50	86
Gist Brocades	54.30	53.80
Heineken	165	164
Hoogovens	186.50	185.20
KLM	45.70	45.70
Naarden	52.10	51.50
Nat Neder	79.90	79.40
Nedlloyd	161.50	161.90
NMB	216	212
Oce Vander G	504.50	505.50
Pakhoed	54.30	54.70
Philips	47.10	46.80
Robeco	89.10	89.30
Rodamco	132.50	132.80
Rolinco	80.50	80.90
Rorento	50.10	50.20
Royal Dutch	184.50	184
Unilever	491	484.50
Van Ommeren	35.50	35.80
VMF Stork	32	322
VNU	318	316

ANP-CBS Gen'l Index: 284.60
Previous: 283.80

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2650	2615
Bekaert	11350	11250
Cockerill	124	122
Cobepa	4320	4320
EBES	4545	4560
GB-Inno-BM	7350	7250
GBL	3030	3075
Gevaert	5690	5750
Hoboken	7390	7140
Intercom	3600	3610
Kredietbank	15600	15800
Petrofina	8560	8500
Soc Generale	2945	2900
Sofina	9570	9300
Solvay	7010	7020
Traction Elec	5440	5430
UCB	7890	7800
Unerg	2780	2750
Vieille Montagne	5700	5550

Current Stock Index: 3636.67
Previous: 3626.58

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	273.50	275
Allianz Vers	2220	2225
Altana	358	352
BASF	240	243.50
Bayer	283.50	285.80
Bay. Hypo bank	545	540
Bay Vereinsbank	397	502
BBC	320	319
BHF-Bank	498	500
BMW	473	480
Commerzbank	288.50	294.50
Conti Gummi	295	291
Daimler-Benz	1118	1129
Degussa	395	392
Deutsche Babcock	172	172
Deutsche Bank	781	794
Dresdner Bank	407	407.50
Harpener	270.50	272
Henkel	488	418
Hochtief	1080	1000
Hoechst	240	243.50
Hoesch	151	152
Horten	198	198.50
Hussel	585	577
IWKA	255	260
Kali + Salz	233	234
Karstadt	384	387
Kaufhof	467	468
Kloeckner H-D	197	197
Kloeckner Werke	73	73
Krupp Stahl	147	144.80
Linde	678.50	681
Lufthansa	181.50	169
MAN	211	212.50
Mannesmann	175	172.50
Muench Rueck	2700	2780
Nixdorf	588.20	591
PKI	797	801
Porsche	940	955
Preussag	169	167
PWA	221	220
RWE	190.50	190.50
Rheinmetall	330	335
Schering	542	550.50
SEL	340	344
Siemens	601	606.50
Thyssen	151	150.50
Veba	251	251.50
Volkswagenwerk	442	452
Wella	675	684

Commerzbank Index: 1838.10
Previous: 1829.70

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	18	17.80
Cathay Pacific	5.65	5.60
Cheung Kong	23.50	22.80
China Light	16.30	16.10
Green Island	8.60	8.15
Hang Seng Bank	34	33.75
Henderson	2.475	2.40
China Gas	16.80	16.80
HK Electric	9.55	9.30
HK Realty A	11	11
HK Hotels	34	34
HK Land	6.10	6.10
HK Shang Bank	6.75	6.75
HK Telephone	13.30	13.20
HK Yaumatei	3.30	3.20
HK Wharf	7.60	7.40
Hutch Whampoa	31.75	31.25
Hysan	8.70	8.49
Jardine	15.20	15
Jardine Sec	14.30	14.20
Kowloon Motor	8.90	8.65
Miramar Hotel	3.375	3.35
New World	6.50	6.50
SHK Props	13.60	13.20
Stelux	1.63	1.64
Swire Pacific A	13.80	13.50
Tai Cheung	2.05	2.05
Wing On Co	1.46	1.46
Winsor	7.95	7.80
World Int'l	2.55	2.575

Hang Seng Index: 1874.11
Previous: 1865.46

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1360	1360
Anglo American	5090	5025
Anglo Am Gold	25800	25000
Barlows	1825	1840
Blyvoor	1985	2000
Buffels	7900	8000
De Beers	3060	3035
Driefontein	5500	5425
Freegold	3700	3450
GFSA	4250	4200
Harmony	4050	4000
Hiveld Steel	640	640
Kloof	2525	2525
Nedbank	565	590
Rusplat	4625	4600
SA Brews	1240	1200
St Helena	4550	4575
Sasol	685	687
Welkom	2400	2375

Composite Stock Index: 1619.70
Previous: 1613.30

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$9⅞	$9⅞
Allied-Lyons	323	325
Anglo Am Gold	$48¾	$48¾
Ass Brit Foods	296	296
Asda-MFI Gp	136	136
Barclays	494	499
Bass	745	748
B.A.T.	395	398
Beecham	405	405
Blue Circle	576	588
BOC Group	308	307
Boots	253	256
Bowater Indus	300	303
BP	573	571
Brit Telecom	190	198
Brit Aerospace	483	486
Britoil	186	186
BTR	295	293
Burmah	378	378
Cable Wireless	667	653
Cadbury Schw	167	165
Charter Cons	245	242
Commercial U	302	302
Cons Gold	421	414
Cookson Group	461	467
Courtaulds	286	267
Dalgety	261	260
De Beers £	590	585
Driefontein	$19⅝	$19⅝
Fisons	596	595
Free St Ged	$37	$37
GEC	196	196
Gen Accident	817	817
GKN	345	343
Glaxo	967	970
Grand Met	386	378
GRE	842	844
Guinness	310	310
GUS	11⅞	11⅞
Hanson	171	171
Hawker	327	323
ICI	989	987
Imperial Group	N.A.	—
Jaguar	508	506
Land Securities	322	322
Legal General	245	243
Lloyds Bank	384	387
Lonrho	203	210
Lucas	527	527
Marks and Sp	196	198
Metal Box	171	170
Midland Bank	544	547
Nat West Bank	514	517
P and O	490	488
Pilkington	413	413
Plessey	200	198
Prudential	884	887
Racal Elect	186	184
Randfontein	$43½	$43½
Rank	494	489
Reed Intl	243	243
Reuters	475	476
Royal Dutch £	32 31/64	32 3/32
Rover	39	38
RTZ	541	534
Saatchi	670	665
Sainsbury	372	370
Sears Holdings	115	115
Shell	803	801
STC	144	142
Std Chartered	724	722
Storehouse	328	328
Sun Alliance	682	687
Tate and Lyle	588	588
Tesco	363	363
Thorn EMI	460	454
T.I. Group	386	384
Trafalgar Hse	366	365
THF	158	157
Ultramar	161	161
Unilever £	17 1/16	17 51/64
United Biscuits	242	238
Vickers	414	420
War Loan 3½ £	38	38
Woolworth	635	630

F.T.30 Index: 1273.40
Previous: 1272.80
F.T.S.E.100 Index: 1561.30
Previous: 1558.10

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	26000	24750
Cigahotels	4590	4840
CIR	13550	13980
Cred Ital	3320	3325
Eridania	4940	4990
Farmitalia	13850	14405
Fiat	14430	13980
Generali	144500	143050
IFI	27270	26400
Italcementi	74000	75720
Italgas	3385	3295
Italmobiliare	127050	127000
Mediobanca	271000	270000
Montedison	3530	3571
NBA	3631	3500
Olivetti	17100	17200
Pirelli	5580	5350
RAS	55400	55150
Rinascente	1180	1160
SIP	3480	3420
SME	2890	2887
Snia	5591	5549
Standa	12980	12990
Stet	5530	5435

MIB Current Index: 1676
Previous: 1668

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	766	776
Alsthom Atl.	360	342
Av Dassault	1420	1445
Bancaire	1212	1220
BIC	618	613
Bongrain	2850	2850
Bouygues	1307	1382
BSN-GD	4005	4045
Carrefour	3370	3300
Chargeurs	N.A.	1392
Club Med	588	584
Darty	3420	3485
Dumez	1550	1584
Elf-Aquitaine	275.10	276.90
Europe 1	997	1040
Gen Eaux	1194	1200
Hachette	2785	2880
Lafarge Cop	1400	1390
Legrand	4325	4325
Lesieur	1003	999
l'Oreal	3805	3840
Martell	1380	1385
Matra	2320	2360
Merlin	3170	3300
Michelin	3260	3296
Moet Hennessy	2289	2275
Moulinex	78.05	79
Occidentale	1038	1067
Pernod Ric	1083	1038
Perrier	781	780
Peugeot	990	970
Printemps	587	600
Radiotechn	907	841
Redoute	1890	1861
Roussel Uclaf	1605	1590
Sanofi	735	737
Skis Rossignol	1310	1320
Telemecan	3230	3280
Thomson CSF	1511	1510
Total	371	373

CAC Index: 378.90
Previous: 378.50

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	3.42	3.46
Cold Storage	3.28	3.30
DBS	7.10	7.10
Fraser Neave	7.40	7.40
Haw Par	2.84	2.85
Hume	1.84	1.82
Inchcape	2.08	2.12
Lum Chang	0.82	0.84
Malayan Banking	3.70	3.64
OCBC	7.30	7.20
OUB	2.92	2.93
OUE	2.85	2.86
Shangri-la	N.Q.	—
Sime Darby	1.39	1.39
S'pore Airlines	7.25	7.25
S'pore Land	3.60	3.58
S'pore Press	7.95	7.85
S Steamship	1.22	1.22
St Trading	2.70	2.75
UOB	3.92	3.96
United Overseas	1.85	1.85

Straits Times Ind Index: 741.31
Previous: 741.94

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	195	195
Alfa Laval	325	316
Asea	365	357
Astra	670	660
Atlas Copco	217	212
Beijer	163	165
Boliden	229	N.Q.
Electrolux	256	284
Ericsson	217	216
Esselte	320	315
Fermenta	148	148
Handelsbanken	425	423
Pharmacia	209	208
Saab-Scania	730	730
Sandvik	180	178
Skanska	174	170
SKF	355	356
SwedishMatch	360	355
Volvo	385	382

Affarsvarlden Index: 699.30
Previous: 689.10

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.53	3.52
ANZ	4.48	4.62
BHP	6.02	6.06
Boral	3.95	3.98
Bougainville	2.75	2.74
Coles Myer	4.70	4.78
Comalco	2.32	2.30
CRA	5.70	5.66
CSR	2.68	2.63
Dunlop	3.37	3.20
Elders Ixl	4.40	4.70
ICI Australia	2.48	2.45
Magellan	1.15	1.15
MIM	1.40	1.40
Nat Aust Bank	5.14	5.08
News Corp	20.60	20.50
N Broken Hill	1.72	1.98
Poseidon	2.88	2.55
Qld Coal Trust	1.73	1.79
Santos	3.32	3.30
Thomas Nation	3.85	3.10
Western Mining	3.35	3.25
Westpac Banking	4.45	4.40
Woodside	0.80	0.79

All Ordinaries Index: 1124.90
Previous: 1123.50

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	396	392
Asahi Chemical	822	828
Asahi Glass	1210	1200
Bank of Tokyo	880	920
Bridgestone	615	635
Canon	891	898
Casio	1300	1320
C.Itoh	480	440
Dai Nippon Print	1780	1840
Daiwa House	1470	1470
Daiwa Securities	1650	1720
Fanuc	6080	6180
Fuji Bank	1530	1580
Fuji Photo	2640	2610
Fujitsu	828	844
Hitachi	784	775
Hitachi Cable	902	919
Honda	995	995
Japan Air Lines	11490	10900
Kajima	965	1000
Kansai Power	3670	3740
Kawasaki Steel	283	277
Kirin Brewery	1520	1560
Komatsu	452	458
Kubota	385	392
Kyocera	3490	3490
Matsu Elec Inds	1280	1280
Matsu Elec Works	1390	1440
Mitsubishi Bank	1550	1580
Mitsubishi Chem	855	885
Mitsubishi Elec	420	402
Mitsubishi Heavy	472	477
Mitsubishi Corp	917	890
Mitsui and Co	538	511
Mitsukoshi	1190	1220
Mitsumi	1060	1020
NEC	1350	1280
NGK Insulators	805	809
Nikko Sec	1430	1440
Nippon Kogaku	881	894
Nippon Oil	1250	1230
Nippon Steel	199	205
Nippon Yusen	505	512
Nissan	531	557
Nomura Sec	3650	2730
Olympus	979	990
Pioneer	1970	1970
Ricoh	772	781
Sharp	844	858
Shimazu	886	915
Shinetsu Chemical	729	890
Sony	2840	2810
Sumitomo Bank	2000	2080
Sumitomo Chem	412	425
Sumitomo Marine	1030	1060
Sumitomo Metal	166	170
Taisei Corp	608	598
Taisho Marine	925	955
Takeda Chem	1800	1840
TDK	3120	3110
Teijin	527	520
Tokio Marine	1480	1530
Tokyo Elec. Power	5410	5750
Toppan Printing	1350	1420
Toray Ind	654	655
Toshiba	490	453
Toyota	1250	1290
Yamaichi Sec	1330	1390

Nikkei 225: 17321.93
Previous: 17509.71
New Index: 1411.29
Previous: 1428.92

*N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *July 31*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10400	Abiti Prce	$22½	22	22¼	−¼
800	Acklands	$20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	−⅛
51608	Agnico E	$24¼	24	24⅛	+½
3797	Alt Energy	$10⅝	10	10	−⅛
800	Alta Nat	$12¼	12¼	12¼	+⅛
1100	Algoma St	$14	13¾	14	+¼
85394	A Barick	$15	14¾	15	+½
5358	Atco I f	$8½	8½	8½	−⅛
144435	BCED	365	345	350	+10
116	BP Canada	$29¼	29¼	29¼	
25121	Bank BC	275	265	270	+10
54869	Bank N S	$15⅝	15⅝	15½	
94200	Baton	$24	23	23	−1
3663	Bonanza R	120	110	110	−10
9800	Bralorne	135	125	130	
3210	Bramalea	$22¼	22	22¼	
450	Brenda M	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
4805	BCFP	$13½	13	13½	+¾
15505	BC Res	120	116	116	
3400	BC Phone	$27¼	27⅛	27⅛	−⅛
45260	CAE	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
45365	CCL B f	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
12000	Cad Frv	$22	21⅞	21⅞	−¼
33250	Campeau f	$25½	25	25⅛	+⅜
10350	C Nor West	$13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
2825	C Packrs	$17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
45975	C Tung	$7⅜	7½	7½	−½
400	CGE	$93	93	93	
348700	CI Bk Com	$17	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
52654	CTire A f	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	
2347	C Util B	$19¾	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
4500	Cara	$10½	10¼	10½	+¼
15725	Celanese	$15⅝	15	15¼	
1525	Centrl Tr	$19½	19	19½	+¼
208	CHUM	$59	59	59	+1
118055	Cineplex	$21¼	20⅞	20⅞	−⅜
17780	C Distb A	$6⅝	6½	6½	−⅜
64800	C Distb B f	$6⅝	6½	6½	−⅜
4880	CTL Bank	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+¼
11800	Coseka R	90	80	80	−5
37450	Crownx	$29	28¾	28⅞	+⅛
400	Czar Res	125	122	122	
6197	Denison A p	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
14504	Denison B f	$5⅝	5¼	5¼	−⅛
2525	Develcon	325	315	315	−10
6850	Dickhsn A f	$8	7⅞	8	+¼
3189	Dickhsn B	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
17016	Dofasco	$24⅝	24½	24⅝	+¼
180	Donohue	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	−¼
200	Du Pont A	$36	36	36	
23888	Dylex A	$17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+⅛
400	Elcham X	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+¼
22000	Emco	$29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
6450	Equity Svr	405	400	400	
2200	FCA Intl	$18½	18⅛	18½	
916	C Falcon C	$18	18	18	
54264	Ficnbrdge	$18⅛	18¼	18½	+⅛
9200	Fed Ind A	$17	16⅞	17	
100	Fed Plon	$30	30	30	
500	F City Fin	$14⅛	14½	14⅛	
51450	Gandlx A	$19¾	19½	19¾	
5487	Geac Comp	$5⅜	5¼	5¼	
1750	Gibraltar	$8⅞	8½	8½	−¼
13100	Goldcorp f	$6⅞	6½	6⅞	+⅜
900	Grafl G	$19¾	19¼	19¼	
700	GL Forest	$25	25	25	
50	Gt Pacific	$45	45	45	
40490	Greyhnd	$26¼	25⅝	26	−⅜
3586	H Group A	475	460	475	+25
500	Hawker	$27½	27½	27½	+⅛
1204	Hayes D	$15	14⅞	14⅞	
152488	Hees Intl	$32½	32¼	32¼	−¼
908	Hollinger f	$23⅞	23½	23⅞	+⅝
1161	H Bay Co	$28	27⅞	27⅞	
24511	Imasco	$36	35⅝	35⅝	
11500	Indal	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
3400	Inland Gas	$12	12	12	
57060	I Corona a	$19⅞	19	19⅞	+¼
10200	Intl Thom	$11½	11¼	11¼	−⅛
184990	Inter Pipe	$39⅞	39	39	+¼
3650	Ipsco	$8⅛	8	8	−¼
6300	Jannock	$25½	25¼	25⅜	−⅛
900	Kelsey H	$22¾	22¾	22¾	−¼
1003	Kerr Add	$14¼	14¼	14¼	+⅛
26478	Labatt	$24¼	24	24¼	+¼
8000	Locana	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
1100	LOnt Cem	$24⅛	24	24⅛	+⅛
22140	Loblaw Co	$12⅛	11¾	12	−⅛
28250	Lumonics	$14	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
43120	Magna A f	$34⅝	34	34¼	+⅛
33	MDS H A	$16½	16½	16½	+½
6750	MICC	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	
82600	Mclan H X	$19½	19	19	−½
4736	Maritime f	$15⅝	15	15⅛	+⅛
8765	Molson A f	$28¼	28	28¼	
640	Molson B	$28¼	27⅞	28¼	
600	Murphy	$17	17	17	−½
1050	Nabisco L	$38	37½	37½	−⅞
49919	Noranda	$17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+⅛
1146	Norcen	$12¼	12⅛	12¼	−⅛
759567	Nva AltA f	445	435	440	−5
1880	Nowsco W	$10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+½
3247	NuWst sp A	23	23	23	+2
1000	Oakwood	220	220	220	
52995	Omnibus o	$6⅝	6	6	−⅛
22130	Oshawa A f	$23½	23⅛	23½	+⅜
19300	Pac W Airln	$18¼	18	18	
600	Pamour	$9½	9¼	9½	+⅜
8400	PanCan P	$22½	22½	22½	
1400	Pembina	$14	13¾	13¾	−¼
50	Pine Point	$9½	9½	9½	+½
171545	Placer	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅝
5000	Que Sturg o	450	410	450	+50
2300	Rayrock f	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+¼
1351	Redpath	$27¼	26⅞	27	−⅜
3732	ReadSt I Sp	$50	50	50	−¼
1300	Rogers A	$21½	21⅛	21⅛	
2550	Roman	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
500	Scotts f	$39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+⅛
9991	Sears Can	$12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+⅛
914	SHL Systm	$26	25¾	25¾	
18125	Shell Can	$19½	19¼	19½	+¼
23020	Sherritt	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
475	Slater B f	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
11730	Southam	$24⅛	23¾	24	−⅛
10690	Spar Aero f	$25	24¾	24¾	−⅛
26750	Stelco A	$22⅛	21⅞	22	−⅛
7800	Sulpetro	45	42	42	−3
6225	Teck Cor A	$22¾	22¼	22¼	
32584	Teck B f	$22⅞	22¼	22⅝	
4545	Tex Can	$25⅝	25¼	25⅜	
25725	Thom N A	$29	28¾	28¾	−¼
29686	Tor Dm Bk	$22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
3210	Torstar B f	$35	34½	34⅞	+¼
2100	Trns Mt	$13¼	13	13¼	+¼
1500	Trinity Res	54	54	54	+9
32674	TrnAlta UA	$28½	28¼	28½	
74547	TrCan PL	$16⅝	15¾	15¾	−⅛
8702	Trimac	250	245	245	
1800	Trilon A	$32⅝	32½	32½	−¼
1594	Trizec A f	$28	27⅝	28	+⅜
361787	Turbo	69	64	69	+6
6650	Unicorp A f	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅜
40	Un Carbid	$15¾	15¾	15¾	−¼
1950	U Entprise	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+¼
3059	U Keno	$6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
5300	Versil A f	190	185	185	−15
100	Wardair	$16½	16½	16½	+⅛
400	Weldwod	$22	22	22	
52000	Westmin	$6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
1545	Weston	$33⅛	32¾	32¾	−⅜
13666	Woodwd A	$6¾	6½	6½	

Total sales 18,955,897 shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	2,935.30	2,937.10

Montreal *July 31*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
44939	Bank Mont	$30⅛	29⅞	30	−⅛
600	BombrdrA	$22⅛	22	22	−⅛
5700	BombrdrB	$22⅛	21¾	22	
2150	CB Pak	$28	27¾	27¾	
187317	Cascades	$18	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
300	CIL	$27⅝	27½	27½	−⅜
1580	ConBath	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
6744	DomTxtA	$20	19¾	20	+½
2850	MntTrst	$12⅝	12	12⅝	−⅛
64238	NatBk Cda	$25⅛	24½	24⅞	
9329	Noverco	$12⅝	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
19468	Power Corp	$17	16⅞	16⅞	
21274	Provigo	$19½	19⅛	19½	+¼
1800	RollandA	$15	14⅞	15	+¼
600	RollandB	$15	15	15	+½
16775	Royal Bank	$31¼	31⅛	31¼	+⅛
1900	RoyTrstco	$31¼	30¾	30⅞	−½
26365	SteinbrgA	$43⅞	42	42⅛	−⅜

Total Sales 3,526,463 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,292.98	1,293.59

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SPORTS

Peter Shingler/Reuters

Greg Norman watching a putt that failed to drop.

Norman's Arrival Soothes Golf's Longing for a New Glamor Boy

By Bob Green
The Associated Press

OAK BROOK, Illinois — He's intimidating, like Jack Nicklaus. He has an indomitable spirit, like Arnold Palmer. He swaggers a bit, like Lee Trevino. He's from outside the United States, like Gary Player.

He's Greg Norman.

"He's charismatic as hell. He's the guy we've been waiting for for four or five years now," said Frank Chirkinian, veteran producer of CBS's golf coverage and a longtime analyst of the game.

"He could be a dominant player for several years. With the hair, 'The Shark,' the strength, all that, he's a very attractive player to the galleries," said Palmer, who knows something about gallery attractions.

"He doesn't surprise me. He's been that good a player for years now. It's just that people are starting to notice now," Trevino said.

Norman, this year's British Open champion and the money-winning record-setter on the American tour, is a jaunty Australian who seems destined to be the game's next great star.

"There's no question about his ability. He's won all over the world. He hits the ball long and straight and high. He's got a good touch. He has strength," said Palmer, Norman's neighbor and frequent playing companion at Bay Hill in Orlando, Florida.

"It's just that he seemed to have a blockage about winning in the majors. Now that's past him, he could be winning several tournaments a year for several years.

"It all depends on his determination," Palmer said.

And that factor appears to be in place for the lean, muscular 31-year-old.

"I want to win 10, 12, 15 majors before my career is over," he said in Turnberry, Scotland, after his 5-shot British Open victory two weeks ago.

"Since I was a boy, first learning to play the game, my concern was to be recognized as the best in the world," Norman said earlier in Canada. "To do that, you have to win in the majors."

He finally did, at Turnberry, after coming close at the Masters and the U.S. Open, only to have his lead slip away in the final round. This week, Norman will try for another major, at the Professional Golfers Association tournament in Toledo, Ohio.

But now that he's won his first, now that he's taken that first big step, the future appears unlimited for Norman.

The golfer projects something of a playboy image. The image is reinforced by the long beach-boy hair, a happy-go-lucky attitude and a collection of expensive cars (a Rolls-Royce and a Ferrari in Florida with more on order) that he sometimes drives at over-the-limit speeds.

In reality, he *is* a happily married man. He met his American wife, Laura, who was an airline hostess, on a flight to New York in 1979. And his interest in girls now seems centered on Morgan-Leigh, his 3-year-old daughter.

"I know a lot of people misjudge me," Norman said. "They'll see me driving along in the Rolls with the top down and think of me as something I'm not. I'm not a playboy. I just enjoy the success I've had on the golf course with things like my cars and my home. They're my trophies to myself and my family."

Generally, he is popular with his fellow pros, but he seems to have few really close friends.

He has a relaxed, easy-going manner on the course. During the British Open, while waiting for his partner to make a shot, Norman stretched out and reclined against his golf bag, laughing and talking with his caddy.

> **'He's charismatic as hell. He's the guy we've been waiting for, for four or five years now.'**
>
> — *Frank Chirkinian, Golf Analyst*

He can be testy, too.

During the third round of the U.S. Open at Shinnecock Hills, Norman challenged a few boisterous fans in the gallery who taunted with shouts of "You're choking, Greg. You're choking."

Norman honed his golfing skills in his homeland, in Britain and Europe before joining the U.S. tour three years ago.

Born in Queensland, the son of a mining engineer, Norman surfed, swam, played rugby and practically all sports, he said, but did not take up golf until he was 16.

That occurred after he caddied one day for his mother, a 3-handicapper, then borrowed her clubs when she finished and began hitting shots.

In two years he was a scratch player, "learning the basics," he said, from two books his mother gave him: "55 Ways to Play Golf" and "Golf My Way," both by Nicklaus.

In three more years he was a professional, first working as a $28-a-week assistant club pro then playing in Australia and the Far East.

He moved to England, played the European tour and, three years later, was the leading money-winner. In 1983 he won seven tournaments.

He also played seven events in the United States that year and joined the U.S. tour on a full-time basis the following season, moving his residence to Florida but remaining, he said, "Australian as hell."

It was on an earlier trip to the United States, during the 1981 Masters, that he acquired his nickname, "The Great White Shark." While being interviewed, he told of fishing off Australia's Great Barrier Reef and having to shoot the pesky sharks that were eating his catches.

"The name stuck. Even my daughter calls me Sharkie," said Norman, who often wears a tiny gold shark-shaped pin on his shirt collar.

In 1984, his first full season on the American tour, he won $310,230. In one five-tournament stretch he won twice, lost a playoff to Tom Watson in the Western Open and another to Fuzzy Zoeller in the U.S. Open.

Last year, however, he developed a bronchial condition and an allergy to certain grasses. The problems were not diagnosed and successfully treated until early 1986.

In his last eight starts, he has won the Panasonic-Las Vegas Invitational, the Kemper Open and the British Open. He was second at the Masters, Hilton Head and the Canadian Open. He was 10th in another event, and led through three rounds of the U.S. Open.

"Sometimes," he said, "you just get in a zone where you can do anything you want to with the golf ball."

He very nearly did.

"He could have won all three majors this year," Tom Watson said.

But the Masters, won by Nicklaus, and the U.S. Open, won by Ray Floyd, got away.

"I'm not upset about that," Norman said. "You have no control over what someone else does."

Then came Turnberry.

"On a plane, I told my wife, 'It's funny what winning one tournament does. I've won almost 40 tournaments. And I win that one and it changes my life,'" he said.

Norman is nearing the end of his U.S. agenda for 1986, playing in four consecutive events. With $547,779 in earnings, he's already set a single-season record and is gunning for $750,000 — "which means I'll have to play extremely well."

Games Struggle to a Close, Their Future Clouded

By Andrew Warshaw
The Associated Press

EDINBURGH — They were advertised proudly as the "Friendly Games."

But a political boycott turned the 13th Commonwealth Games, which ended Saturday, into a nightmare for the organizers and threw the future of the event into doubt.

With empty lanes on the track and gutted boxing and weight lifting programs, the credibility of the games as a major international sports festival was seriously devalued.

"It's really come down to a four-country meet — England, Australia, Canada and New Zealand," said John Walker, the New Zealand track veteran, halfway through the games. "It's like no Games I've ever been to. There's no atmosphere."

Of 58 countries, colonies and territories that originally entered, only 26 participated. The rest joined a boycott started by Nigeria on July 9 to protest Britain's refusal to impose stringent economic sanctions against South Africa.

More than 700 athletes were pulled out, depriving the games of top performers in most of the 10 sports contested.

[Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visited the games on Friday, and her motorcade was greeted at the entrance to Meadowbank Stadium by about 1,000 anti-apartheid demonstrators who chanted for sanctions and pelted her limousine with tomatoes, Agence France-Presse reported from Edinburgh. Banners proclaimed: "Botha Reagan and Thatcher, Murderers-in-Arms," and "Black blood on Thatcher's hands."

[Mrs. Thatcher watched the finish of the men's and women's marathons, both won by Australians, Rob De Castella and Lisa Martin. Earlier, at the Games village, she said, "The Games are going very well; everyone seems extremely happy."]

"The boycott took us all by surprise," said Kenneth Borthwick, chairman of the organizing committee. "The attitude of our government toward sanctions was only highlighted a few weeks beforehand. It was heartbreaking for me to see the countries dropping out one by one."

With the Games expected to lose about $3 million, Borthwick said some means of financial guarantee was necessary in the future to prevent a repetition of the boycott.

"I think countries should have to pay a deposit once they have indicated the numbers of athletes they are sending," he said. "If they pull out, at least the organizers will then have some form of financial guarantee."

The withdrawal of 11 of Africa's 15 Commonwealth nations left the boxing competition with only half of its original entrants. Several rounds were scrapped and the program frantically revised.

Organizers called on teams still in the games to make up numbers, but only Wales responded, sending seven more boxers.

Track and field suffered badly from the mass withdrawal of the African and Caribbean countries.

All the qualifying rounds in the field events were canceled while the men's 100-meter dash, expected to be one of the highlights, was reduced from 58 to 22 competitors.

The fans even missed the two eagerly awaited showdowns between British rivals Steve Cram and Sebastian Coe for a reason that had nothing to do with the boycott.

Coe, the 800-meter world record holder and double Olympic 1,500-meter titlist, caught a virus and pulled out of both events.

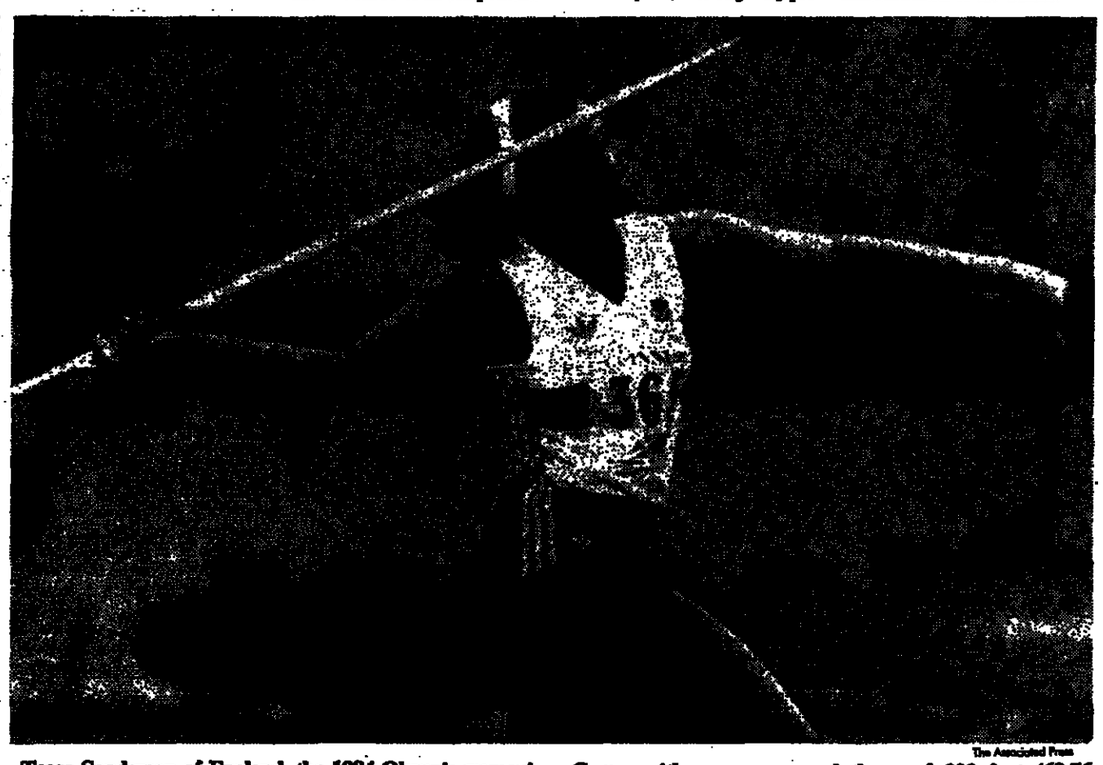
With the next Commonwealth Games scheduled for Auckland, New Zealand, in 1990, many officials fear that a repeat of the political storm that struck Edinburgh could spell the end of the 56-year-old sports festival.

Scotland's team manager, Arthur Campbell, who originally proposed Edinburgh as host, said: "The viability of the Games is now suspect and I would not like to be in the shoes of the New Zealand organizers."

One of those organizers, Malcolm Beattie, admitted the Games could not survive another boycott.

"If Auckland is not successful, the Commonwealth Games are dead," said Beattie, marketing director for the 1990 event. "No commercial sponsor will be prepared to put money into the games if they continue to be plagued by major boycotts."

Beattie also was critical of the administration of the Games.



The Associated Press

Tessa Sanderson of England, the 1984 Olympic women's javelin champion, won the event at the Commonwealth Games with a games-record throw of 229 feet (69.76 meters). She beat her archrival, Fatima Whitbread.

AP

Gary Hallberg

3 Golfers Tied At Western Open

The Associated Press

OAK BROOK, Illinois — Gary Hallberg, using his home-town advantage, shot a 4-under-par 68 to share the first-round lead in the $500,000 Western Open golf tournament with Bob Gilder and Loren Roberts.

Hallberg, who lives in nearby Berwyn, Illinois, did not make a bogey during Thursday's round on the Butler National Golf Club course. Hallberg, 28, said he had taken the previous week off "to get back for some of Mom's good home cooking" but also to put in six practice rounds "and map the course, set a strategy on how to play each hole. That's the first time I've ever done that. I stuck to my plan. And it paid off."

Seven men were tied at 69 and there was a large group at 70. Greg Norman had a 71.

For the Angels, It Was A Grand Day for Slams

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OAKLAND, California — Not every pitcher knows how it feels to give up eight runs on two pitches. Eric Plunk of the Oakland A's does now.

Brian Downing hit a grand slam home run off Plunk's first pitch to him in the third inning, and Bob Boone did the same an inning later as the California Angels beat the A's on Thursday, 8-5.

"He made two pitches that were mistakes," said the A's manager, Tony LaRussa. "They were sitting on fastballs and that's exactly what he gave them."

With Oakland ahead 2-0, Plunk walked Rob Wilfong to lead off the third. Two outs later, he issued two more walks, to Gary Pettis and Reggie Jackson, to load the bases. Downing then hit Plunk's first pitch deep into the left field seats for his second grand slam of the season and the sixth of his career.

"I didn't want to get behind in the count against him," Downing said. "Normally, I would be pretty patient up there. But it was a high fastball and I got a good rip."

In the fourth, Plunk gave up a single to Doug DeCinces and walks to Jack Howell and Dick Schofield. Boone followed with a shot into the left-field seats that was the second grand slam of his career.

The Angels last hit two grand slams in a game on April 27, 1983, when Fred Lynn and Darryl Sconiers did it against Detroit.

Indians 8, Tigers 7: In Cleveland, rookie reliever Scott Bailes shut out Detroit on two hits for four innings as the Indians recovered from a six-run deficit. Bailes, who had spent three days recuperating from two ulcers, said the rest helped him. "When your arm's rested, you get a little extra on the fastball, a little sharper breaking ball," he said.

Giants 3, Braves 2: In the National League, at San Francisco, pinch-hitter Candy Maldonado drew a bases-loaded walk from Gene Garber with one out in the ninth inning to force in the run that beat Atlanta. It was the third walk off Garber in the inning, which also saw a throwing error by Rafael Ramirez, the third baseman.

(UPI, AP)

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

■ **Boyd Coming Back**

The Boston Red Sox were to reactivate suspended pitcher Dennis (Oil Can) Boyd on Friday, two weeks after he entered a hospital following episodes of erratic behavior, The Associated Press reported.

A medical evaluation, which Boyd said included negative tests for drugs, was done at the University of Massachusetts Medical Center in Worcester. He entered the hospital July 17 and was released July 24.

The team said a counseling program for Boyd was developed while he was hospitalized. Before that, Boyd had resisted the team's urgings that he get psychological help.

NFL Baptism for London TV Crew

By Brian Trusdell
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The telecast of Sunday's game between the Dallas Cowboys and the Chicago Bears at London's Wembley Stadium may not quite live up to usual network television standards for an NFL broadcast.

A largely British crew will be working on the NBC production of the preseason game between the two National Football League teams.

Of between 40 and 45 people who will man 10 cameras, provide statistical data and graphics, operate slow motion and tape editing machines and staff the control booth, only nine will be NFL television veterans.

"The biggest problem we've had is getting them to understand the terminology. That will be the key," said Tom Merritt, an NBC spokesman. "It would be like us sending our best technical crew to cover a cricket match.

"We've worked with these people before on Wimbledon, and they're very good people, but when you say 'Let's get a shot of the defensive end,' there isn't a defensive end at Centre Court."

Merritt said NBC had been holding seminars and clinics for the British crew, showing it tapes of NFL games to prepare the personnel for what to look for and how a game develops.

NBC plans to detail, during one of its halftime segments, how it educated its English crew to televising American football. The segment will show the crew in seminars, behind the cameras and receiving instructions from their American teachers.

Although it is an exhibition game, NBC is using two more cameras than on a regular-season NFL game and a slightly larger crew.

"Not only is it the start of the football season, it's a special event," Merritt said.

It's not the first time American pro football has been played in or even televised from England.

The Minnesota Vikings played the St. Louis Cardinals in 1983. The Philadelphia Stars, now the Baltimore Stars, of the United States Football League played the Tampa Bay Bandits on ESPN in July 1984.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California	004 400 000	8	5
Oakland	020 000 30x	5	12

Witt, Lucas (7) and Boone; Plunk, Moorehead (7) and Tettleton. W—Witt, 11-7. L—Plunk, 3-7. HRs—California, Downing (12), Boone (4).

Detroit	002 005 000	7	11
Cleveland	000 120 04x	8	14

Tanana, Campbell (5), Slaton (8), Thurmond (8) and Lowry; Yett, Bailes (4) and Sondo. W—Bailes, 3-5. L—Campbell, 3-3. HRs—Detroit, Trammell (9), Gibson (17), Grubb (8).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta	000 100 001	2	6
San Francisco	200 000 001	3	7

Smith, Dedmon (6), Garber (9) and Virgil; Cardon, Williams (6), M.Davis (6), Robinson (8), Garrelts (9) and Melvin, Brenly (7). W—Garrelts, 9-7. L—Garber, 4-2. HR—Atlanta, Simmons (3).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	59	41	.590	—
New York	55	46	.545	4
Baltimore	55	46	.545	4½
Toronto	55	48	.534	5½
Cleveland	53	47	.530	6
Detroit	54	48	.529	6
Milwaukee	49	50	.495	9½

West Division

California	55	46	.545	—
Texas	52	50	.510	3½
Kansas City	46	56	.451	9½
Chicago	44	55	.448	10½
Seattle	45	58	.437	11
Minnesota	43	58	.426	12
Oakland	44	60	.423	12½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	64	32	.673	—
Montreal	58	47	.525	16½
Philadelphia	49	50	.495	17½
St. Louis	46	53	.465	20½
Chicago	44	54	.449	22
Pittsburgh	40	57	.412	25½

West Division

Houston	57	45	.559	—
San Francisco	53	49	.520	4
San Diego	50	51	.495	6½
Los Angeles	49	52	.485	7½
Cincinnati	47	52	.475	8½
Atlanta	46	55	.455	10½

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Boggs Bos	93	348	60	120	.345
Mattingly NY	102	422	72	146	.336
Puckett Min	101	428	75	148	.338
Rice Bos	96	385	58	127	.330
Fletcher Tex	93	324	57	105	.324
Easler NY	93	338	46	109	.322
Yount Mil	86	318	58	102	.321
Bell Tor	101	406	69	129	.318
Ferndz Tor	103	424	63	137	.316
Joyner Cal	101	406	60	128	.315

Home Runs: Barfield, Toronto, 26; Bell, Toronto, 23; Canseco, Oakland, 23; Hrbek, Minnesota, 23; Pagliarulo, New York, 23; Kingman, Oakland, 22; LNParrish, Detroit, 22; Goetti, Minnesota, 21; Joyner, California, 21; Puckett, Minnesota, 21.

RBIs: Canseco, Oakland, 83; Bell, Toronto, 78; Joyner, California, 74; Barfield, Toronto, 73; Mattingly, New York, 72; Hrbek, Minnesota, 70; Presley, Seattle, 69; Carter, Cleveland, 68.

Stolen Bases: Henderson, New York, 60; Cangelosi, Chicago, 42; Pettis, California 27; Wilson, Kansas City, 23; Moseby, Toronto, and Reynolds, Seattle, 22.

PITCHING (9 Decisions)

Won-Lost/Winning Pct.: Rasmussen, New York, 12-2, .857; Clemens, Boston, 17-3, .850; King, Detroit, 8-2, .800; Schrom, Cleveland, 11-3, .786; Allen, Chicago, 7-2, .778; Farr, Kansas City, 7-2, .778; Hoss, Oakland, 7-2, .778; Williams, Texas, 7-2, .778.

ERA: Clemens, Boston, 2.54; Higuera, Milwaukee, 2.89; Darwin, Milwaukee, 2.94; Witt, California, 3.09; McCaskill, California, 3.12.

Strikeouts: Clemens, Boston, 162; Morris, Detroit, 151; McCaskill and Witt, California, 140; Higuera, Milwaukee, 136.

Saves: Aase, Baltimore, 27; Rishett, New York, 23; Hernandez, Detroit, 19; Harris, Texas, and Henke, Toronto, 15.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Brooks Mon	79	304	53	103	.339
Raines Mon	91	367	59	124	.338
Gwynn SD	100	394	66	132	.335
Backman NY	70	243	43	81	.333
CBrown SF	87	321	44	107	.333
Sax LA	96	379	56	124	.327
Dykstra NY	90	365	46	86	.325
Bass Hou	101	376	50	116	.309
EDavis Cin	78	295	40	72	.306
RReyids Pit	86	331	54	94	.302

Home Runs: GDavis, Houston, 23; Parker, Cincinnati, 23; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 22; Stubbs, Los Angeles, 19; Marshall, Los Angeles, 18.

RBIs: Schmidt, Philadelphia, 76; Parker, Cincinnati, 74; Carter, New York, 73; GDavis, Houston, 72; 4 are tied with 58.

Stolen Bases: Coleman, StLouis, 68; EDavis, Cincinnati, 56; Raines, Montreal, 45; Duncan, Los Angeles, 37; Doran, Houston, 35.

PITCHING (9 Decisions)

Won-Lost/Winning Pct.: Ojeda, New York, 12-2, .857; RRobinson, Cincinnati, 8-2, .800; Darling, New York, 11-3, .786; Fernandez, New York, 12-4, .750; Gooden, New York, 10-4, .714; Bedrosian, Philadelphia, 7-3, .700; Valenzuela, Los Angeles, 14-6, .700; Deshales, Houston, 6-3, .667.

ERA: Ojeda, New York, 2.28; Rhoden, Pittsburgh, and Scott, Houston, 2.29; Perschi, StLouis, 2.53; Darling, New York, 2.62.

Strikeouts: Scott, Houston, 197; Valenzuela, Los Angeles, 153; Welch, Los Angeles, 127; Ryan, Houston, 126; Fernandez, New York, 125.

Saves: Reardon, Montreal, 23; Worrell, StLouis, 21; Smith, Chicago, and Smith, Houston, 19; Gossage, San Diego, 17.

Paul E. Benoit/The Associated Press

Wade Boggs
.... AL batting leader.

Transition

BASEBALL
American League

CLEVELAND—Signed Greg Swindell, pitcher, and assigned him to Waterloo of the Midwest League.

MILWAUKEE—Signed Pete Vuckovich, pitcher, and assigned him to Vancouver of the Pacific Coast League.

OAKLAND—Placed Steve Ontiveros, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list. Recalled Dorrell Akerfelds, pitcher, from Tacoma of the Pacific Coast League. Moved Moose Haas, pitcher, from the 15-day to the 21-day disabled list. Announced that Chris Codiroli, pitcher, will be placed on the 60-day disabled list.

National League

PHILADELPHIA—Recalled Mike Maddux, pitcher, from Portland of the Pacific Coast League.

SAN FRANCISCO—Placed Jeffrey Leonard, outfielder, on the 21-day disabled list. Recalled Mike Aldrete, outfielder-first baseman, from Phoenix of the Pacific Coast League.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball League

NEW JERSEY—Announced the resignation of Lewis Schaffel, executive vice president and chief operating officer.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

DENVER—Cut Thomas Dendy, running back; Rich Stachowski, defensive lineman; Greg Thompson, defensive back; Tom Faurot, Don MacDonald and Warren Thompson, linebackers; Byron Nelson, Mitch Geier and Todd Schoppa, offensive linemen; Herman Archie, wide receiver; Mike Hold, quarterback; Mitch Andrews, tight end; Dave Teixeria, kicker, and Mike Viracola, punter.

HOUSTON—Signed Allen Pinkett, running back, and Chris Dressel, tight end.

Football

CFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Toronto	3	2	0	99	98	6
Ottawa	2	3	0	120	122	4
Montreal	1	3	0	72	95	2
Hamilton	1	4	0	92	111	2

WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Brit Clmb	5	1	0	145	122	10
Edmonton	4	0	0	128	91	8
Winnipeg	2	2	0	108	76	4
Saskatchwn	2	3	0	85	142	4
Calgary	2	4	0	119	127	4

Thursday's Result
British Columbia 18, Calgary 17

Charles Bennett/The Associated Press

But Can He Get the Helmet On?

Brian Baldinger, right, and Joel Patten of the Dallas Cowboys are intrigued by the punk hair style of Stu Newman, a Londoner they encountered during a team outing before Sunday's preseason game in Wembley Stadium with the Chicago Bears. Patten wears a London bus conductor's hat.

POSTCARD

Japanese Toast Bagel

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Often, first-time customers do not approach the counter so much as circle it, their faces scrunched in a tentative, what-is-this look. "How garlicky is the garlic?" they ask. "What does the onion taste like? Is the poppy seed better than the plain?"

From behind her counter in the Seibu department store just off the Ginza, Junko Sassamoto fields questions with the assurance of someone telling newcomers for perhaps the thousandth time that the round items with the big holes in the middle are not what they suspect. "Some of them think it's a doughnut," she said. "I have to tell them it's bread."

What it really is, as might have been guessed, is a bagel, and it joins the many Western transplants that have secured a niche in Japan in the last few years. Not that bagels are going to replace rice or noodles as a Japanese carbohydrate staple. But a growing number of people here find that smoked fish tastes as good on a slice of round bread as on a bed of rice. In the process, they have turned a bearded 36-year-old Chicagoan named Lyle Fox from a struggling student in search of a profession into Japan's pre-eminent bagel man.

Fox, who started his business four years ago, did not introduce the bagel to Japan. Several large bread companies did that before him. But no one has done more than he to popularize it. "Strangely enough," he said, "I see more potential in Japan than in the States."

His customers are young Japanese, most of them women who see the bagel as vaguely trendy, reasonably upscale and not bad to eat, at that. They are people like Miyuki Okazato, a college student who wandered into Seibu one recent day and bought several of the plain and sesame seed varieties.

Okazato could not hold forth on the relative merits of belly lox and Scotch salmon, but she knew what she liked about bagels. "They go well with cheese and ham."

Fox produces 6,000 bagels a day: plain, whole-wheat, onion, garlic, poppy, sesame seed and cinnamon-raisin — the big favorite here. When he began, customers tended to be expatriates in need of a bagel-and-shmeer fix. Now, most are Japanese.

His shop on the western edge of Tokyo's popular Roppongi district is, like many stores in Japan, about the size of a walk-in closet. But his main outlets are in two large department stores, Seibu and Takashimaya, and in shops in Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto.

Fox supplies three coffee shops in Nagasaki, in addition to more predictable customers such as the American Club. (Tokyo's Jewish community center makes its own.) By September, when he will expand to a Takashimaya branch in Yokohama, he expects to sell 8,000 a day.

At 50 cents a bagel, he makes a living. It is augmented by sales of more expensive items such as several cream cheese spreads, including one with soy sauce and dried bonito shavings.

Of the bagel's appeal, Fox said he finds that "Japanese associate it with New York, and they associate New York with fashion. A lot of our customers are these young women who consider the bagel as sort of another accessory."

For the Japanese palate and eye, he makes bagels smaller, softer and more uniformly even in shape than the outsized, frequently uneven varieties commonly sold in the United States.

Fox arrived in 1979 as a student of Japanese language and culture, worked unhappily at an English-language newspaper, then decided to shift careers. Plans to open a restaurant with a Japanese partner fell through, and Fox then set his sights on bagel-making as a relatively easy and inexpensive endeavor for someone with little start-up money.

But Japanese immigration authorities could not understand why he would want to alter his life so dramatically, and they repeatedly refused to give him the necessary change in visa status to begin a business. Permission did not come until he married a Japanese woman in 1982, and, through her, acquired the status that enabled him to enter the bagel business.

In the beginning, learning how to make bagels was a trial-and-error process that produced 18-hour days, but little money for Fox and his wife, Etsuko. Slowly, through word of mouth and occasional features in Japanese women's magazines, sales increased.

Transporting Ear To Another Realm

By Robert Palmer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Pandit Pran Nath, the Indian classical vocalist, sat singing amid a clutter of electronic equipment at the downtown loft of the composer La Monte Young. Some of the equipment had been set up for recording, but just now Pran Nath was singing to the sustained drone of an electronic tone generator, while Young tracked his most minute fluctuations in pitch on an oscilloscope's screen.

"This way," Young said, "you can see the difference between what we think of in the West as being 'in tune,' and what the greatest Indian musicians can do."

Pran Nath's voice rose until he was singing in unison with the electronic tone. On the oscilloscope screen, one saw two waveforms of apparently identical amplitude, pulsing only slightly out of phase with each other. To the ear, it was difficult to distinguish Pran Nath's tone from that of the generator — they sounded perfectly in tune. "Just about any Western musician would tell you that they *are* perfectly in tune," Young said.

"But watch." Pran Nath, who was sustaining a steady, continuous tone without resorting to the vibrato so many Western singers use to stabilize intonation, made a tiny, barely perceptible adjustment in pitch. The two waveforms slowly pulled together into a single wave. And at the moment they merged, one heard something. It was something beyond what we think of as being "in tune," something deeper.

Until the recent release of Pran Nath's "Ragas of Morning & Night" (Gramavision, cassette and compact disk), American listeners were able to experience the singer's work only in a scarce French album and at occasional concerts. One did encounter vocal effects that partly depended on painstaking intonation, for example, in the work of the American composer David Hykes and his Harmonic Choir, whose third album, "Harmonic Meetings" (Celestial Harmonies), has just been released. But a student of acoustics, the science of sound, would say that different acoustical effects are responsible for the intriguing sounds one hears when Hykes sings three distinct sounds at once. One hears a fundamental tone, a deep subtone below it and a silvery countermelody high above it.

Hykes and the singers in his Harmonic Choir primarily use muscle control to shape their mouths into resonating chambers. But for the listener who has been inculcated with Western classical musical values, the phenomena that help make both Pran Nath's and David Hykes's music special take place in the same sort of twilight zone.

Our very vocabulary places such phenomena beyond the pale of conventional musical discourse. We have no words to describe the realm of in-tune-ness that lies *beyond* being in tune. Yet we can measure the phenomenon with electronic equipment, and, perhaps with a bit of practice, we can hear it. Something does happen, and it can be quite enthralling.

The new albums by Pran Nath and David Hykes's Harmonic Choir offer the armchair listener the opportunity for perceptual fine-tuning. Pran Nath's "Ragas of Morning & Night" captures two exceptional, extended performances. And on "Harmonic Meetings," the singers David and Michelle Hykes and Timothy Hill use demanding vocal techniques from Indian, Tibetan and Mongolian traditions.

The casual listener will find these disks pleasantly melodious, like much of the currently popular "new age" music. But this music also offers attentive listeners a great deal more — a participatory listening experience that can intensify one's perception of beauty.

Today, many popular Indian musicians only loosely observe the tradition of singing each raga at its proper time. But Pran Nath, who gave the first concert of morning ragas in the United States at Town Hall on a Sunday in 1971, observes the tradition.

The New York Times

Pran Nath: In-tune-ness that lies *beyond* being in tune.

Only by performing each raga in its proper time, he believes, can the musician transcend mere entertainment and, as Young says, "resonate the nervous system of the listener."

Pran Nath often says that "raga is created in between the tones." Even when two ragas use the same scale structure, each can have a distinct character. The evening raga on the new album, "Raga Darbari," intended to create a mood of "late night inner prayer, the yearning of the soul for peace and fulfillment," works its magic with the help of minutely flattened intervals recalling the harmonic ambiance of the blues.

On the first album by David Hykes and the Harmonic Choir, "Hearing Solar Winds," techniques adapted from Tibetan Buddhist chanting and Mongolian solo singing enabled a small group of American singers to achieve the textural density of an orchestra. The basic melodic structures of Hykes's compositions emphasized the eerie, floating, high harmonics of the Mongolian singing and the deeply resonant bass tones produced by the Tibetan techniques.

"Harmonic Meetings," a double album of an extended work and shorter pieces, expands the music's range by adding substantial Indian elements, and by focusing on individual singers, particularly Hykes and Hill, a virtuoso of Tibetan chanting. The music, underlined by the droning of an Indian tamboura or the tolling of a bass drum, attains an impressive richness of texture although there are never more than three people singing at a time.

The Pran Nath and Harmonic Choir albums would be valuable if all they did was dramatically expand the range of vocal techniques available to contemporary solo and group singers. But the use of devotional texts on both albums is no coincidence. The mood, shape and substance of the performances conspire to draw the listener into an experience that is moving in a spiritual rather than a primarily emotional manner.

PEOPLE

Editor to Head Museum

Neil MacGregor, 40, has been named director of London's National Gallery. The job, widely regarded as the most important in the British art world, has been the subject of speculation since **Edmund P. Pillsbury**, director of the Kimbell Art Museum in Fort Worth, Texas, and the first man offered the job, withdrew last week. MacGregor, editor of the fine art journal The Burlington Magazine, is to succeed **Sir Michael Levey** early next year. The appointment is for seven years. **Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher**, in her capacity as First Lord of the Treasury, approved the appointment Thursday. Born in Glasgow, MacGregor went to Oxford University's New College, and the University of Edinburgh. He earned an M. A. in 17th- and 19th-century art at the Courtauld Institute of Art in London. He has been editor of The Burlington Magazine since 1981, and was associate editor for two years before that. MacGregor has never before worked in an art gallery. Pillsbury said he turned down the offer to head the National Gallery partly over concern about anti-American sentiment. . . . **Everett Fahy**, 45, director of the Frick Collection in New York since 1973, is to succeed **Sir John Pope-Hennessy**, 72, as head of the European paintings department at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, The New York Times reported.

□

The inn in Auvers-sur-Oise, France, where the Dutch painter **Vincent van Gogh** died has been bought by a businessman who plans to turn it into a tourist complex for the 1990 centenary of the artist's death. **Dominique-Charles Janssens**, 38, who paid $357,000 to buy the inn in the town north of Paris, said that he hopes to maintain "the spirit" of the building while developing it for tourism. **Micheline Tagliani**, the inn's owner for the last 31 years, is to leave the premises by Oct. 31. She and her daughter, **Régine**, have offered sightseers free access to the dilapidated room where van Gogh lived. He died at the inn in 1890.

□

Anthony Quinn, 70, who made a lusty mark on the world as that bold, sinewy Greek known as Zorba more than 20 years ago, is about to pluck the last red carnation from behind his ear. For the moment, anyway. Quinn first played Zorba in the 1964 film version of the **Nikos Kazantzakis**'s novel "Zorba the Greek." For the last four years he has toured the United States in the musical version, written by **Joseph Stein, John Kander** and **Fred Ebb**. The actor will give his final performance in the role at the Westbury Music Fair in Westbury, New York, on Sunday. In this latest incarnation, the musical, originally presented on Broadway without great success in 1968 with **Herschel Bernardi** as Zorba, will have run more than 1,200 performances and have grossed more than $48 million.

□

Warner LeRoy, owner of the venerable Tavern on the Green and Maxwell's Plum in New York, brought his flashy style to Washington with the opening of his multi-million-dollar Potomac restaurant Wednesday night. LeRoy brought in an act from Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus, put on a fireworks show and had tattooed musclemen and samba dancers swirling through the 1,000-seat restaurant. The dessert was Washington Meltdown — chocolate Capitol buildings that melted into a heap of ice cream when hot sauce was poured on them. LeRoy was asked if his style might be too flashy for pin-striped Washington. "This is my art and I do it where it will go best," he said. "Look, I don't want to be pretentious but what's the difference if I hang my painting in New York or if I hang it in Washington?"

□

Nastassja Kinski has dropped out of NBC's four-hour "Anastasia" mini-series and will be replaced by **Amy Irving**. A spokesman said Kinski was withdrawing for family reasons. Irving joins a cast that includes **Rex Harrison, Olivia de Havilland, Omar Sharif, Claire Bloom** and **Susan Lucci**. "Anastasia," the story of **Czar Nicholas II**'s youngest daughter who was believed killed by the Bolsheviks, begins production in Vienna Aug. 10.

□

Karl Lagerfeld was awarded the Golden Thimble as designer of the Chanel collection in the Paris fashion autumn-winter showings.

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